

Collier's

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
PROPERTY
DO NOT TAKE FROM ALUMNI ROOM.

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



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VOL XLIII NO 11

The Black Fan

NEWS STAND EDITION

JUNE 5 1909



Oldsmobile
Six with 42 inch wheels

THIS may well be called the "Oldsmobile Limited" since it is limited in its appeal to those who desire the practical efficiency so long associated with the word Oldsmobile, together with almost daring originality of design. This originality, however, has for its basis the soundest of all mechanical principles;—and the six-cylinder cars with the forty-two-inch wheels are the "final word" in motor car manufacture, not solely on account of the merit of the large wheels, but because the car as a whole is the most satisfactory product for those who insist on the *maximum* of speed, comfort and reliability.

It is almost impossible to describe the "riding qualities" of this car, because no other car ever built compares with it in luxury. With wheels of this diameter it is as easy to turn out of a deep rut as out of a shallow car track; every small inequality of the road is levelled out for the passengers; large ones are fairly bridged over and hence hardly noticeable.

We have to buy our own billets, in order to be sure of second growth hickory for the wheels.

Special molds were made for tires of this size, which give the car the greatest road resistance of any car of its weight.

Tire replacements are only necessary after many thousand miles of travel—and then cost no more than for wheels of 36-inch diameter. Hence the greatest possible economy is added to its luxury and efficiency.

The 1909 production of these cars has been allotted and it is probable that no present order can be delivered;—but the 1910 production will be delivered comparatively early in the season, and orders will be filled strictly according to date of receipt. Only 50 of the roadster types will be manufactured. Our branch houses and agencies will inform you as to details and first dates of delivery. Six passenger cars and roadsters, \$4500 and \$4600.

OLDS MOTOR WORKS, Lansing, Mich.

The Oldsmobile Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Agent for Canada

You ought to see Yosemite



Santa Fe

In the Sierras of California, a mile above the sea, is **Yosemite**, rimmed by sheer cliffs, thousands of feet high.

Can you imagine a more delightful vacation than camping among its giant redwoods?

Yosemite is now reached by rail. Through Santa Fe Pullman from San Francisco.

En route visit the **Colorado Rockies** and stop a few days at **Grand Canyon of Arizona**. Also bathe in the Pacific at **Coronado Beach**.

Afterwards take in the **Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition** at Seattle. A cool trip all the way.

Low excursion fares all summer.

Won't you let me assist in planning your tour by mailing these Santa Fe '09 Summer books?

"A Colorado Summer," "Titan of Chasms," "California Summer Outings," "Yosemite"

Also special convention folders for N. E. A. at Denver, G. A. R. at Salt Lake, Elks at Los Angeles, and the Seattle Exposition.

Free on request.

Say which ones you want.

W. J. Black, Pass. Traffic Mgr.,
A. T. & S. F. Ry. System,
1118-R Railway Exchange, Chicago.

"KEEP YOUR EYE ON CONTINENTALS"

Continental READY-FLATED TIRES

"Good Tires and Good Cars Go Together"

Carry Your
Tires
Ready-Flated
on
Spare Rims
==
Make
Motoring
a
Pleasure



Continental
Flat Tread
T. C.
Tires
"America's
Best
Pneumatic"
==
Outwear
All Others

The combination of Continental demountable rims fitted with Continental flat tread (T. C.) tires is the equipment automobile owners have longed and waited for. Used by those who have tried and found out by experience their superiority over all others. *We can prove it.*

Use the annexed Coupon when writing for our beautiful brochure entitled "Continental Ready-Flated Tires," and receive full information with price.

CONTINENTAL CAOUTCHOUC CO.


Home Office: 1788-90 Broadway, New York

Branches and Distributing Agents

Albany, N. Y.	Detroit, Mich.	New Haven, Conn.
Boston, Mass.	Hartford, Conn.	New Orleans, La.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Huntington, L. I.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Kansas City, Mo.	St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.	Los Angeles, Cal.	San Francisco, Cal.
Cleveland, O.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Springfield, Mass.
		Toledo, O.

Name.....
Address.....

B 4
Return this Coupon and we will send beautiful brochure, "Continental Ready-Flated Tires."



The Call of the West

Is in the lure of the mountains, woods and lakes. In the glorious summer time Nature demands that we leave our tasks to recuperate our energies. For your vacation trip go to the mountains of

Montana, Idaho Washington

Climbing glacial peaks in the Lake McDonald country—fishing in the Kootenai or traversing the canyons of the Cascades will give you a new lease on life. The West is always interesting, but an additional attraction this year is the

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition

Seattle, June 1 to Oct. 16


Round trip fares every day this summer only \$50 from St. Paul and Minneapolis Duluth and Superior; \$62 from Chicago. For a delightful scenic trip over the Rockies and through the Cascades, take the ORIENTAL LIMITED or FAST MAIL.

Send for Free Booklet "To the Scenic Northwest"

A. L. CRAIG
General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Rose Festival, Portland, Ore.
June 7th to 12th, 1909

National Irrigation Congress
Spokane, Wash.
Aug. 9th to 14th, 1909



ACME QUALITY

Paints and Finishes
For the Home

At this time of the year there are many little jobs of painting and finishing about the home that anyone can accomplish successfully by following the Acme Quality plan.

Now is a good time to repaint the floors, to refinish the woodwork, to brighten up the furniture, to redecorate the walls, or to enamel the bathroom.

Acme Quality Paints and Finishes are put up in convenient form for ready use and easy application—just tell your dealer what you want to do and insist on goods bearing the Acme Quality trade-marked label, for—if it's a surface to be painted, enameled, stained, varnished or finished in any way, there's an Acme Quality Kind to fit the purpose.

Acme Quality Enamel (Neal's)
Gives that smooth, beautiful, sanitary enamel surface so easy to keep bright and clean. In white or dainty tints.

Acme Quality Kalsomine
For walls and ceilings. Mixes with either hot or cold water. Flows freely, covers with one coat and does not show laps.

Acme Quality Porch Furniture Enamel

For finishing porch and lawn chairs, settees, swings, flower stands, railings, etc. Imparts a tough, durable finish and prevents rust and decay.

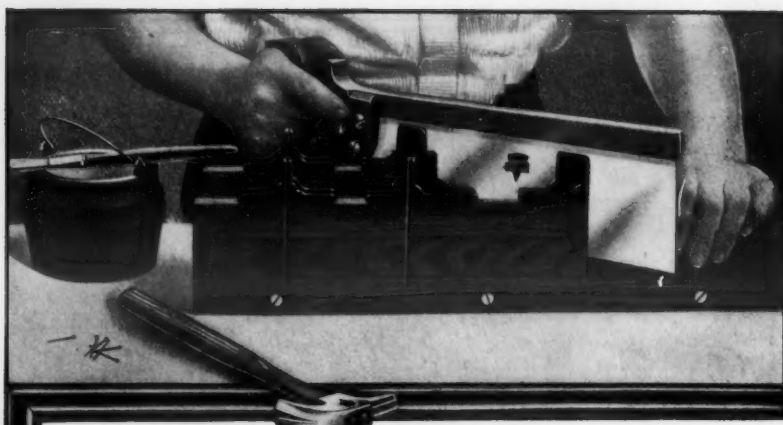
For example, a treasured old chair or other piece of furniture that is badly marred and scratched can be made as good as new. Simply refinish it with Acme Quality Varnolac—a stain and varnish combined that imparts the elegant effect and durable, lustrous surface of beautifully finished oak, mahogany or other expensive woods.

Acme Quality Text Book

The Acme Quality Text Book tells just how to get best results. It is an encyclopedia of paints and finishes, covering every phase of home painting. Tells what to use and how to use it. Free to any address on request.

ACME WHITE LEAD & COLOR WORKS
Dept. P, Detroit, Mich.
IN DETROIT—Life is Worth Living





For Home Work or Shop Work

If you have made a failure of home work, look at your tools. Are they the kind an experienced carpenter would use, or are they "any old kind"? The success of any work depends largely upon the tools.

How could you make a neat joint for a picture frame unless you had a fine true saw and mitre box to guide it? You couldn't use the same saw you would use to cut a two-inch plank.

KEEN KUTTER Quality Tools

For home work or shop work.

Every tool is the very best that can be made in quality, temper and adjustment. No others hold their edges so long nor are so accurately set, balanced and adjusted. With Keen Kutter tools, home work becomes a pleasure and many conveniences and improvements may be made.

Every Keen Kutter Tool is guaranteed.

Look for the name and trademark on each tool.

Keen Kutter Tools include Saws, Chisels, Bits, Drills, Gimlets, Awls, Planes, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Drawing-knives, Screw-drivers, Files, Pliers. Also a full line of Scissors and Shears, Pocket-knives, Razors and Table Cutlery.

Keen Kutter Tools have been sold for nearly 40 years under this motto:

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long
After the Price is Forgotten."—E. C. Simmons
(Trademark Registered)

If not at your dealer's, write us.

SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY (Inc.), St. Louis and New York, U. S. A.



"Elk"

The Newest Summer Collar

A Corliss-Coon Hand Made Collar

2 for 25c.

In "Elk" we have succeeded in putting style and snap in a low, comfortable, warm weather collar.

"Outing," "Yachting" and "Varsity"—Standard Summer Styles—will also be worn this season. "Kaiser"—a revived style—is meeting with some favor.

Any styles you buy in Corliss-Coon Brand are hand-made, strong, long wearing collars of the "Better" sort.

Sold by Furnishers everywhere—especially by those who seek to give undoubted value.

If not readily obtainable, order from the factory, enclosing the regular price, \$1.50 per dozen or 25c for two, and prompt, prepaid delivery will be made.

Send for our new Style Book, showing all the best shapes—it will help you in your collar selections.

Corliss, Coon & Co., Dept. T, Troy, N.Y.



"Elk"
Points 1 3/4 in.

OUTING—Points 1 1/2 in.

YACHTING—Points 1 1/2 in.

Varsity—Points 2 1/4 in.

KAISER—Points 2 1/4 in.



Clip the Slip For Facts About this Trip



The Scenic Highway
through the
Land of Fortune

Northern Pacific Railway

offers choice of four electric-lighted daily trans-continental trains and daily through service between Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City and North Pacific Coast. Only line to Gardiner Gateway of Yellowstone Park.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle: June 1 to Oct. 16;
Rainier Nat'l Park and Paradise Valley, from Tacoma: June 1 to Oct. 1;
Annual Rose Festival, Portland: June 7 to 12;
National Irrigation Congress, Spokane: August 9 to 14;
Yellowstone National Park, Season: June 5 to Sept. 25.
Such a combination of attractions was never before known.

SUMMER TOURIST FARES to North Pacific Coast points, May 20 to September 30: \$50 from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Superior; \$62 from Chicago; \$57.50 from St. Louis; \$50 from Kansas City and Omaha. Round trip, with return limit of Oct. 31. Liberal Stop-overs. Good on the "North Coast Limited."

Use coupon or write for full particulars.

A. M. CLELAND, Gen. Pass'r Agent
Room 161, N. P. Bldg., St. Paul

Name _____
Address _____
Pacific Coast-Yellowstone Trip

GLIDDEN'S GREEN LABEL VARNISHES

SUPERIOR WHITE ENAMEL

is the finest quality of white enamel that can be made. It dries quickly, with a beautiful glossy surface that retains its beauty through exposure and wear and does not turn yellow. Is easily kept clean and is not affected by repeated washing. It is intended for use on the finest interior woodwork, and can be used over old varnished or painted surfaces with most excellent results after the surface is properly prepared by a competent painter. Can be rubbed to a dull finish, or will accept a most beautiful polish.

Price \$5.00 per gallon. Quarts \$1.35 each



VELVET WHITE ENAMEL. Similar to the above (and at the same price) except that it dries with an egg shell gloss, producing a natural rubbed effect without the necessity of rubbing. Is waterproof and not affected by washing or changes in temperature. Can be successfully used on new or old woodwork as directed above.

For sale by paint dealers everywhere. If not at yours, we will send by express prepaid on receipt of price.

FULL DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION
The Glidden Varnish Company

Makers of High Grade Varnishes for all purposes
2807 Rockefeller Building
CLEVELAND, OHIO

COLLIER'S NATIONAL HOTEL DIRECTORY

FOR the benefit of our readers we have classified the various hotels in the United States and Canada according to tariff in their respective cities. One asterisk (*) will be placed opposite the advertisement of the hotel which appeals to an exclusive patronage demanding the best of everything. Two asterisks (**) indicates the hotel which appeals to those who desire high-class accommodations at moderate prices; and three asterisks (***) indicates the hotel which appeals to commercial travelers and those requiring good service at economical rates.

COLLIER'S Travel Department, 426 West Thirteenth Street, New York City, will furnish, free by mail, information and if possible booklets and time table of any Hotel, Resort, Tour, Railroad or Steamship Line in the United States or Canada.

Special Information about Summer Resorts

Write us where you want to go and we will advise you the best route and where to stop.

BALTIMORE, MD.

* **The Rennett** E. \$1.50. Baltimore's leading hotel. Typical southern cooking. The kitchen of this hotel has made Maryland cooking famous.

CHICAGO, ILL.

* **Chicago Beach Hotel** 51st Blvd. and Lake Shore. American or European plan. An ideal resort for rest or pleasure—only 10 minutes' ride from the city's theatre and shopping district—close to the famous golf links, lagoons, etc., of the great South Park System; 450 large, airy rooms, 250 private baths. There is the quiet of lake, beach and shaded parks, or the gaiety of boating, bathing, riding or driving, golf, tennis, dancing, music and other amusements. Table always the best. Orchestra concerts add to the delights of promenades on its nearly 1000 feet of broad veranda, which overlooks Lake Michigan beach. Write for illustrated booklet.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

* **Broadway Central Hotel** Only N.Y. Hotel featuring American Plan. Our table the foundation of enormous business. A.P. \$2.50. E.P. \$1.

WHY PAY EXORBITANT HOTEL RATES?

* **CLENDENING APARTMENT HOTEL** 198 W. 103 Street. Select. Home-like, Economical. Suites of Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$1.50 daily and up. Write for booklet a week or more.

* **Latham** 5th Ave. and 28th St. New fireproof hotel. Very heart of New York. 350 rooms, \$1.50 and up. With bath, \$2 and up. H. F. Ritchey, Manager.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

* **Hotel Henry** 5th Ave. & Smithfield St. In center of business section. Modern fireproof. European plan \$1.50 and up. E. E. Bonnevill, Mgr.

HEALTH RESORTS

WALTER PARK, PA.

The Walter (Hotel) Sanitarium Only 4 hours from New York. 94 min. from Phila., Wernersville Sta., Reading Ry.

SUMMER RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

* **Chalfonte** ATLANTIC CITY. The one suggests the other; one of the world's most famous resorts; one of the world's most attractive resort houses. The best place for rest, recreation, and recuperation. Write for reservations to The Leeds Company. Always Open. On the Beach. Between the Piers.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

* **The Clifton** Directly facing both Falls. Just completed and up-to-date. Open winter and summer. \$1 to \$6. American Plan. Booklet on request.

CAPE COD, MASS.

"Quaint Cape Cod"

Send for this Book

Cape Cod's the place where you would enjoy yourself this summer.

We've a beautifully illustrated book that tells about the summer pleasures that await you on Cape Cod—the yachting, the bathing, the fishing and the social life.

Before you decide where to go this summer, send for "Quaint Cape Cod."

It's Free

Write A. B. Smith, G. P. A., Room 183, New Haven, Conn.

New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.



"SEE AMERICA FIRST" Send for circular "Rates and Routes" to the Pacific Coast, Alaska-Yukon Exposition, California, Colorado, Canadian Rockies, Yellowstone Park, Grand Canyon of Arizona, etc., to MARSTERS TOURS 31 W. 30th St., NEW YORK—298 Washington St., BOSTON

AROUND THE WORLD CRUISE By S. S. ARABIC, 16,000 tons, Oct. 16—\$650 up 30 TOURS TO EUROPE, \$270.00 UP. FRANK C. CLARK Times Bldg., New York

EUROPE Send for booklet. Best Way to See Europe at Moderate Cost. J. P. GRAHAM, IDEAL EUROPEAN TOURS, Box 1055-K, Pittsburgh, Pa. THE IDEAL WAY

Collier's

Saturday, June 5, 1909



The Black Fan. Cover Design	Painted by Howard G. Cushing	
Charles W. Eliot. Frontispiece	Decoration by Maxfield Parrish	8
Editorials		9
Baseball. III. The Art of Pitching	Will Irwin	11
Photographing the Rhinoceros	Illustrated with Photographs and Diagrams Photographs by A. Radclyffe Dugmore	13
Fifty Million Dollars For Housing Books	Andrew Carnegie	14
Saturday Afternoon	Double-page drawing by Charles Dana Gibson	16-17
The Derby of the North.	Photographs	18
What Are Women Anyway?	Charlotte Perkins Gilman	19
The Choice. Story	Illustrated by Boardman Robinson Edwin Balmer	20
Comment on Congress	Illustrated by Lester Ralph Mark Sullivan	22
What the World is Doing	Illustrated with a Cartoon	23
In the World's Workshop	Illustrated with Photographs Waldo P. Warren	30

Volume XLIII Number 11

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Change of Address.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of Collier's will reach any new subscriber.

ADVERTISING BULLETIN

NO. 6

STANDARDIZED MERCHANDISE

IN 1908 advertisers spent upward of \$100,000,000 to standardize their goods through the medium of national advertising. Did you ever stop to think what this means to you? Here it is in a nutshell. Whenever you go to buy a piece of silverware, what do you look for? The stamp "Sterling," and on solid gold in any form you look for the "14-k." If it is there, you are satisfied; you need no further assurance of the quality of the goods; they are standard.

On hundreds of articles that you buy from time to time you look for the same token of merit. For instance, on collars and shirts the names Cluett-Peabody, or Corliss-Coon, or E. & W. are enough to satisfy you of their merit. Go to a grocery and you ask for "Ivory," "Fairy," "Pears," or "Swift's" soap. In buying breakfast foods, you may ask for any one of a dozen well-known brands, all good and all standardized on account of merit and advertising.

Standardized goods sell better than unknown brands. I have in mind a sale that was carried on by

a department store in Chicago. They had bought the complete stock of a house that had failed. Among the goods were shirts and collars, a quantity of which carried only the name of the retailer, who had failed, while the balance bore the name of a well-known manufacturer. They were marked to sell at the same price, but the well-known, trade-marked goods were sold out almost immediately. It proved that the purchaser knew that he was taking no chances with the goods with which he was familiar. The dealer who had gone out of business was no longer responsible, but by purchasing the standardized goods, a man could procure a style of shirts or collars which he had been wearing, or could continue to get the style of any new shirt or collars that he might purchase. With the unknown goods this would have been impossible.

The double guarantee—that of the manufacturer and also of the retailer—is what you, as a consumer, want.

E. C. PATTERSON
Manager Advertising Department

IN NEXT WEEK'S BULLETIN—"Outdoor America"

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

You Should Read This

New Bond Book

"The World's Greatest Industry"

Every investor, small or large, should ask for our **New Bond Book**.

It tells some facts, now too little known, about the most attractive bonds that we know. The book is written after fifteen years of experience in selling these particular bonds.

They pay **6** per cent interest—a higher rate than can now be obtained on any large class of bonds equally secured.

They are secured by first liens on valuable farm land. Some are tax liens—Municipal obligations.

They are serial bonds, so afford opportunity for either long or short time investments.

They are issued in denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, so they appeal to both small and large investors.

They are by far the most popular bonds that we sell. You will want some of them when you know all the facts.

Send us this coupon or write us a postal. Please do it now.

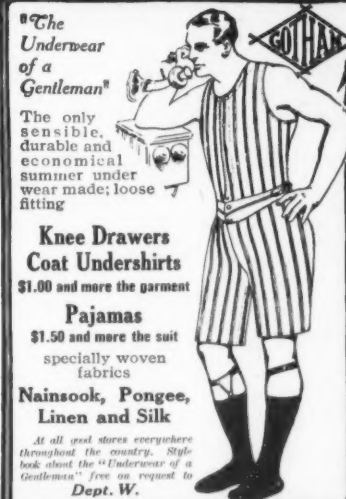
Trowbridge & Niver Co.
(Established 1893)

Municipal and Corporation Bonds
First National Bank Bldg. 50 Congress Street
CHICAGO BOSTON

Gentlemen:—Please send me your new Bond Book, "The World's Greatest Industry."

Name _____
Town _____
State _____

LOOK for THIS LABEL



GOTHAM UNDERWEAR CO.
93-95 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK

"The Eternal Question" by GIBSON

25 CENTS

"THE ETERNAL QUESTION" is the most popular Gibson head ever drawn. It is now issued in a new way and sells for 25 cents. It is printed on the finest kind of water-color sketching bristol, die-stamped and richly tinted, giving a most pleasing and dainty effect—all ready for hanging—no frame needed. Size 14 x 18 inches. Sent postpaid. It is the best picture on the market for 25 cents.

Address PRINT DEPT.

P. F. COLLIER & SON, 412 W. 13th St., New York

REAL ESTATE

ARIZONA

BUY LAND IN SALT RIVER VALLEY. Arizona, under Roosevelt Dam. Raisin, oranges, fruit, alfalfa, melons. Get highest returns; no failures. Land now selling \$100 an acre and up. Write today for new booklet and six months subscription to "The Earth" free. C. L. Seagraves, Gen. Colonization Agent, A. T. & S. F. Ry., 1172C, Railway Exchange, Chicago.

CALIFORNIA

\$100 CASH AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS secure 10 acres near Los Angeles, cultivate it, give income 20 yr., independence, competence. New plan. Write Nat'l Homestead Assn., Chamber of Com. Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

\$3 PER ACRE MONTHLY WILL BUY RICH frostless Orange and Grape lands in fertile El Cajon Valley, a famous beautiful spot in Southern California's most delightful climate. Have subdivided 300 acres into small homelands. A good living in 5 acres. Unusual opportunity. Write immediately for free illustrated booklet. J. Frank Cullen, San Diego, Cal.

COLORADO

IRRIGATED ORCHARD HOMES, 2 1/2 MILES from Denver, overlooking city. Apples, cherries, plums, truck, small fruits, poultry. Big high-priced home market. Easy terms. Literature shows plan and our responsibility. Write The Denver Suburban Homes and Water Company, 618 Commonwealth Building, Denver, Colo.

FARM LAND

GOT ANYTHING TO SELL? ADVERTISE in the classified columns of Farm Life magazine and reach 750,000 farm folks in the rich, central west. 20c per line, cash with order. Minimum ad five lines. Maximum ad twenty lines. Forms close 25th of month preceding date of issue. Address Farm Life, 1322 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., Desk D.

NEW YORK

MANY DESIRABLE FARMS EVERYWHERE. Gentleman's farm, Col. Co., N. Y., 175 acres, very fertile, mostly level; good orchard; large house and barns; running water; fine location; near station and markets. List and particulars of farms and other country properties sent. Wolfe, Hartmann Co., 1123 Broadway, N. Y. City.

VIRGINIA

FOR SALE, FARM OF 375 ACRES 2 1/2 MILES from Appomattox, Appomattox Co., Va.; fine agricultural land, near scene of Gen. Lee's surrender in 1865. C. Wiley Ely, Brooklyn, Indiana.

WISCONSIN

RACINE, BUILDING LOTS, \$125, VALUES increasing rapidly. Pop. 40,000. On two main railroads. \$1 down, \$2 per mo. A golden opportunity. Buy now. Catalogue Free. Chas. R. Davis, Milwaukee, Wis.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MANUFACTURING CONCERN DESIRES LOCAL manager for apparatus, selling to farmers chiefly. Must be well acquainted in locality and furnish satisfactory references. Davis Co., 30 Prospect St., Elkhart, Ind.

ESTABLISH A GENERAL AGENCY IN YOUR locality. We have a shoe that sells on sight. Every man and woman a possible customer. Write today. Kushon Comfort Shoe Co., 11 W. South Street, Boston, Mass.

BUILD A BUSINESS OF YOUR OWN, AND escape salaried drudgery for life. We teach the Collection Business; a limitless field with little competition. Few opportunities so profitable. Send for "Pointers" today. American Collection Service, 31 State St., Detroit, Mich.

ESTABLISH PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE business by operating best peanut and match vending machines. Never out of order. Price \$3 per machine. Makes big money. International Vending Co., 36 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

CHAMPION VENDING MACHINES FOR OUT- door trade. Strongest, most durable still machine made. Variety of patterns. Enormous bus. in summer months. Send for prices. Boston Coin Mach. Co., Dept. C, Boston, Mass.

MEN AND WOMEN TO SELL WHITCOMB'S "Flexsole," unlined shoe for women; no tacks, no seams, no lining; advertised in magazines 9 years; handsome income assured; all orders filled the same day received; protected territory. Eastern Shoe Co., 120 Broadway, Beverly, Mass.

LET PREMIUM MACHINES WORK FOR YOU day and night. One operator writes "Kindly accept our thanks for putting us next to a gold mine." Write Premium Vending Co., Lewis Block, Pittsburg, Pa.

YOU CAN MAKE \$2. TO PROVE THAT YOU can make biggest money operating "Chicago Special" Peanut Vending Machines, send \$4 for sample machine, and we'll send 25 pounds nuts which machine will sell for \$10, giving you \$2 more than you paid, and showing you what you can make with a number of machines. Wreden Sales Agency, 185 Dearborn St., Chicago.

HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN

EXPERIENCED SALESMEN CAN EARN HIGHER incomes by the use of Sheldon's Big method. More than 38,000 salesmen, over half of them are veterans, have profited by this knowledge of the basic laws of scientific salesmanship. The Sheldon Course gives to the man who is new at the game, working principles which it would take him years to hammer out for himself. Full information and valuable book on salesmanship free. The Sheldon School, 1698 Republic Bldg., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED. SALESMEN TO SELL large and complete line of Souvenir Post Cards as side line. Good commission and best line in the country. Alfred Holzman Co., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN: BEST ACCIDENT HEALTH policy. Old line, \$1000 death; \$5 weekly; \$100 emergency. Cut's \$2.00 yearly. Seal wallet free. Liberal commission. German Registry Co., 255 N. 7th St., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED. NO FORMER EX- perience required. Hundreds of good openings. Why be contented with a poor, paid position, hard or dirty work, when you can increase your earnings from two to ten times. Traveling Salesmen earn the biggest salaries of any class of men in the world, and the demand exceeds the supply. If you want to enter this independent, pleasant, well-paid profession, or secure a better position, our Free Book, "A Knight of the Grip," will show you how. Write nearest office for it today. Address Dept. 312, National Salesman's Training Ass'n. Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Minneapolis, San Francisco.

TRAVELING SALESMEN, TO ESTABLISH agents among the Hdw., Implt. and Furn. trade, for our Roller Lawn Swing. Liberal commission on all sales made by agencies during the entire season. Ad. Hutchins Roller Swing Co., Box C, Alton, Ill.

SALESMEN WITH ESTABLISHED TRADE to sell "Barth" Jacks for autos, wagons, traction engines, etc., to retail hardware, implement and auto supply dealers. Barth Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

TYPEWRITERS, OFFICE SUPPLIES

ALL STANDARD REBUILT TYPEWRITERS, good as new, at 1/4 to 1/3 the manufacturer's price. Large assortment. Price from \$15 to \$75. Shipped on approval. Plummer & Williams, 301-145 Van Buren St., Chicago.

A WAY TO GET A TYPEWRITER. ONE that is good and up-to-date. Bargains in all standard machines. Easy monthly payments. Sold and rented everywhere. Bargain list and catalog C free. Cutter Tower Co., 184 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

SEND FOR MY SPECIAL "NO-RISK" OFFER and description of All Standard typewriters from \$10 up. Cash discounts or easy-ascent payments. J. E. Grady, Pres. Rebuilt Typewriter Co., 96 N. May St., Chicago, Ill.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS CLASSIFIED

Of Interest to Readers

The small advertisements on this page are classified so that, at a glance, you can select the article or proposition that interests you.

Look over the various headings and write a letter to those advertisers whose offer interests you, and return mail will bring you their whole story. You will find nearly every variety of legitimate business in these columns—from an opportunity to start in business, to furnishing your home or learning domestic science.

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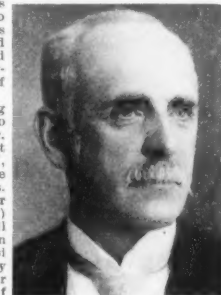
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Editorial Bulletin

Saturday, June 5, 1909



OUTDOOR AMERICA

For June

Edited by

CASPAR WHITNEY

Outdoor America is striking its gait. This will become apparent after looking over the list of articles selected for the first summer month. The range is from rowing to baseball, from farming to ballooning. The articles are all important, and, what is more, they are entertaining and profusely illustrated.

Some people think the man up in a balloon is at the mercy of the whimsical wind—and so he has been, and is still to a considerable extent. Aeronauts, however, are pushing their researches farther and farther into the heavens, and learning a whole lot about air currents they never even dreamed of. David Torrey Wells has been interviewing the men "higher up," and has written a most interesting and informing paper under the title of "Ballooning with a Scout."

Every season countless parties of nerve-racked city folk move countryward seeking abandoned farms. A certain percentage of them actually think there are lands to be had for the taking. There is a pathetic human document in the story of these abandoned farms, and Ralph D. Paine offers it, after journeying all over New England, in his article—"Abandoning the Old Farm."

Since the manufacturers have been making small motor boats at a cost within the average man's income, the gasoline craft has become a fun-giving essential of the holiday equipment. No home near the water is complete without one—at least so Winfield Thompson decides in his "Shipmates with Gasoline."

President Taft not long ago declared golf to be "The Poor Man's Game," but van Tassel Sulphen thinks the President didn't say half enough, and undertakes to show how, in its conquest of America, it has really become every man's game.

Last year when Harvard raced the Yale crew off its slides, so to say, at the same time administering a decisive beating, the question of "The Relation of Pace to Four-Mile Rowing" became a burning one among oarsmen. Harvard's policy at New London last year spoke the lesson her crew had learned on the English Thames. What Cambridge did to Harvard, Harvard did to Yale—and in the same way. Roger A. Derby, an old Harvard oarsman, takes up the question in an entertaining and illuminating manner.

If wishes were horses, polo would rival baseball in number of players. Unhappily, horses are not to be had so cheaply, and thus it comes about that a comparative few play this most spectacular, courage-testing game. America is making another attempt this month to get back that polo championship cup which the English took away from us over twenty years ago. You will find in the June number photographs of the American team, and the story of what we have done in the game and where we stand.

The number will also contain Mr. Will Irwin's final article in his series on baseball—"The Business Side of the Game."

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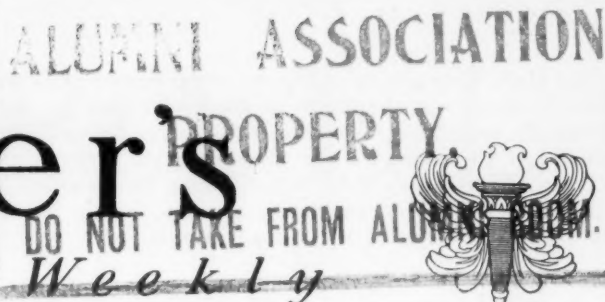
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NEVER HAD THE CITY OF FLORENCE more than seventy thousand inhabitants, in the days when she was the mother of DANTE, PETRARCH, MICHELANGELO, BACCACCIO, MACHIAVELLI, and GIOTTO. Discussing creative genius in the United States, the soundest of our critics, JAMES BRYCE, in a fascinating chapter, speaks with moderation and fine enthusiasm of the reading which gives keenness to the eye and strength to the wings of the mind; and this is the reading not of daily newspapers, or of national weeklies, but of BACON, MILTON, BURKE, or GIBBON. What time you spend in perusing scandal, meaningless politics, news of racing, gossip of society, would be more than enough to make you, in the amplest sense, an educated person. It is not the number of volumes, but how we read, and what.

CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT, for forty years President of Harvard University, has undertaken to lend his experience and his intelligence to collecting in fifty volumes such of the world's literature as he deems most useful for Americans. That collection we are to have the satisfaction of presenting to the world. Amid the wheat and chaff of life, this particular bit of work seems to us occasion for rejoicing. Writing in this paper at the beginning of the year, the then junior partner told something about what his father's existence had meant to the reading public of America. Of the literature which he made accessible to those who are not rich, there have been 5,720,000 volumes of Dickens, 1,592,000 of Cooper, 992,500 of Scott, 732,000 of Shakespeare, 616,000 of Thackeray, 1,905,000 encyclopedias, and 9,174,000 histories, including such writers as GREEN, GIBBON, MOTLEY, PRESCOTT, GUIZOT—writers who, as Mr. BRYCE would say, give strength to the wings of the mind. The best literature creates those faculties which sensational papers and ephemeral novels destroy. It develops powers of enjoyment unknown to the hasty. It helps us to rise above poverty and above wealth. It is to the mind what air and exercise are to the physique. It is the recorded human best in thought and feeling—the company of the deepest and most gifted, expressing what in them was worthiest of expression. Lamps of the intelligence, good books burn brightest in adversity. CARLYLE exaggerated but slightly when he said no book that will not improve by repeated readings deserves to be read at all, and still less did he exaggerate when he found in a collection of books the truest university.

Dr. ELIOT in his selection will include mainly entire works. A collection of short extracts too easily produces the same effect as the passing novel and the daily paper, weakening the attention and destroying the power of larger thought. Reading only in that way, we can never make of great writers our lasting and close companions, increasing ever in value and affection, even as the best among our mortal friends. This familiarity with the whole of a number of great books is a necessary part of "well-reading," to use a quaint old phrase that ought still to be alive. It is by such knowledge that we lend to our lives something of the sweep of centuries—an ampler spirit, a something larger, crowded into our little moment of existence. Although skipping doubtless is a useful art in our less important reading, what needs careful tending is the fragile gift, so readily lost, of serene and deep attention. The man who spends the bulk of his reading time among those volumes which seem masterpieces to so fit a judge as Dr. ELIOT will spend the hasting hours to better purpose than he who reads by accident. Our civilization, rich in triumphs, nevertheless includes among its evils an encouragement to living scattered and in detail, without concentration, poise, and purpose. If the foundation is soundly laid, we read by some compass when we stray off into the natural relaxations of the newspaper, the periodical, and the passing novel. A man who constantly reads well can, without harm, indulge some curiosity also about the frivolous accidents of his day.

Another of Dr. ELIOT's guiding principles is that we should read as sensible men and women, not as pedants who follow sheepishly ideas built upon Greek and Latin courses in British universities. Much academic deadwood will receive the ax from him. Books marrowless to-day will not be included because they have long been famous. Moreover, the collection is being made by an American for Americans, and

Dr. ELIOT would never have gained so distinguished a leadership had he not been a man of his own era and his own country. An American must have read with small intelligence if he has never found in EMERSON, WEBSTER, LINCOLN, and FRANKLIN words that enlighten, lift, or stir. He who reads CICERO and CÆSAR in a never-faltering pitch of admiration, through inspired and shallow parts alike, has a nature somewhat lacking in freshness and reality. To admire the orations against CATILINE and not the speech at Gettysburg is to belong with the dust upon the shelves.

"We must educate our masters," the British statesman said. Our masters in America are eighty million people. Our masters are ourselves.

Reflective Lords

THE ENGLISH have a decorative and at times humorous institution, known as the House of Lords. Recently the members bent their minds on a detail of government in which they are recognized authorities. The subject, in short, was motoring. "I always give instructions to my driver," said the Earl of Dartmouth, "to go round a corner with the expectation of finding on the wrong side of the road an old lady in a governess cart." The Earl of Dartmouth is one of the most sensible men in the upper chamber, and this detail of his life is worthy of his general reputation. Another principle laid down is of more doubtful value. Lord WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE introduced a bill for less noise. He told of his past life, which had been rich in experiences with all sorts of vehicles, from hansom cabs to four-in-hands, and asked the honorable gentlemen to forbid "hooters, horns, or other loud instruments of warning." "At present," he observed, "motorists assume to themselves the privileges of the fire engine." Lord WILLOUGHBY DE BROKE has no invention to take the place of noise as a warning to pedestrians. He admits the need of noise, but desires a quieter one.

II

A CONTEMPORARY for whom our esteem is high has produced this wild surmise:

"ABE ERLANGER has been mentioned for Mayor of New York. If ABE should ever be elected to this job, we know a certain weekly in New York which would have to come out on asbestos."

The Richmond "Times-Despatch," which is a paper of principle and ability, thus shows itself gifted in horrible imaginings. Two theatrical writers, who belong to ABE, have mentioned him for Mayor. One of these it was who printed seriously the story that ERLANGER had out-boxed Kid MCCOY; the same, and another, who told about his scholarship and library. The "Times-Despatch," however, is the first to raise the nightmare of what in such an Alice-in-Wonderland occurrence we ourselves should be compelled to say. Asbestos is expensive. Perhaps we might hire a funny man and depart on a vacation.

Graduates

DON'T BE TOO SEVERE on him. The yearly jokes about the college graduate form one of the largest and most reliable of crops, but why forget that vanity seldom disappears with age? Those who have had the advantage of twenty or forty years of conflicts still admire themselves. Vanity is among the most difficult traits to understand. It might be supposed that even a limited intellect would appear to itself a pathetic atom in a mighty universe; yet self-admiration exists, and occasionally even in superior men. Go easy, therefore, on the graduate. Youth is often out of focus, but that lack of perspective is not peculiar to our early years. If one is ever conceited, is he not likely to remain conceited to the end?

Travel

WHERE BEST TO GO depends upon what the traveler is. The man who imagines nothing to exist beyond American boundaries would do well, if opportunity offers, to observe sympathetically other lands. He, however, is less frequent than he was. The opposite type invites more attention now. Knowing any part of the world may give refreshment and rejuvenation, and none offers more inspiration than portions of North America. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition will have part of its usefulness in causing Easterners to see more of the continent on which they live. Many of them, even of the prosperous

traveling class, although they may go every season to England, Italy, or France, pass from the cradle to the grave with no knowledge of the Colorado mountains, the great desert, the Sierras, the colors of Arizona, the Canadian Rockies, the vigorous cities of the Pacific Coast, the picturesqueness of New Orleans, the beauties of Florida, the thousand aspects of their own country, which, if seen abroad, would fill them with curiosity and admiration.

The Soul of Meredith

SAYS JOHN KEATS: "I would sooner fail than not be among the greatest." But again he says: "There is not a fiercer hell than the failure in a great object." And he knew disease and poverty as elder brothers, nearer than hands and feet. To do your best, and then have it fall short of requirements; to aim your full strength and all your working hours at just the one point of sincere product, accurate, true, and free from bitterness and malice—and then to find it all inadequate to demands—is starvation necessarily a keener pang? No equalization of worldly goods, no dispensation of golden opportunities, will reach down to a bruised spirit. "There is a certain grief in things as they are, in man as he has come to be, over and above those griefs of circumstance which are in a measure removable." There is "a capacity for sorrow in his heart, which grows with all the growth, alike of the individual and of the race." So speaks PATER in the loveliest chapter of "Marius the Epicurean." But there is an overword back of all these elements of our distress—the failure that is the sure comrade of all brave attempts, the ingratitude that answers back our every true effort of unselfishness, the nobler ambitions that will always overleap accomplishment. The hope that we carry is a dark-veiled hope. The message of those that have gone ahead is stoical. KIPLING speaks the larger language when he says: "He who hath not endured to the death from his birth, hath never endured." We live in the Valley of the Shadow. And if there is radiance to light it—not of the starlight, not of the moonlight, is that light for young mariners. Hidden in the unconquerable soul—only there—is the flame that is steady to the end. Something like this is the valiant spirit that GEORGE MEREDITH has left with us, he who never knew success till the fulness of years made him indifferent and he could only coolly enjoy it, till he was solitary and could not personally impart it, till he was known to the wise and did not need it. He was renowned, but never popular. He lived many years after awakening from "that dream of hope" which makes youth glorious. To a friend he wrote: "As to us two, we will say that the gods may rob us of everything except the heart to endure." Perhaps he speaks a greater word than any swift ripening and resonant early triumph would have brought forth.

Extreme

IF JUDGE BEATTY of California is in sympathy with the reform of criminal procedure, it is difficult to understand the attitude of himself and his court at a banquet recently in Los Angeles, when COLLIER'S was denounced. At the close of the feast Judge BEATTY, in a loud tone of voice, pointing his finger at our representative, said he was a "damned scoundrel," and that he intended to wait a year and then answer him. This announcement makes it worth while to live a year if possible. During that period, also, it may be that the Supreme Court of California will pass upon the case of RUEF, and, if CALHOUN is convicted, even upon that still higher power. Truth is popular provided it does not strike near home. Mr. T. T. WILLIAMS, in disapproving of COLLIER'S, said there is "not a man on the Supreme bench of California against whom suspicion or distrust has ever been directed." The Oakland "Inquirer" recalls a former editorial in Mr. WILLIAMS'S paper in which, in speaking of HARRIMAN'S counsel, HERRIN, it said:

"It is the influence that protects criminals from justice. It is the influence that takes the kernel from the lives of ambitious men and throws the husks aside. It is the influence that drags the ermine of the bench in the filth of dishonesty. It is the influence that makes a mock of right living and right thinking in politics. . . . WILLIAM F. HERRIN is the hired bribe-giver of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Not a great lawyer, he is hired to bribe judges. It is said of him that 'no man can so easily slip an overcoat on a judge's back at Christmas time.' He has his own way of influencing courts. In one great case he was hired at a salary of \$150,000, and the Supreme Court of California at once reversed itself, while honor held her breath and turned away her nose."

That is the Hearst-Williams style, not our own. What is the explanation of the mighty change? It is merely a detail in that far-reaching *entente* between Messrs. HARRIMAN and HEARST, by which the magnate accommodated the publisher and the publisher called off his papers from damaging criticism of HARRIMAN or any of his interests.

Trees and Money

PLANTING EUCALYPTUS TREES in California is undoubtedly a good thing for the State and the nation, and under favorable conditions should mean gain to the owner. Owing to their comparatively rapid growth and various excellent qualities the eucalypti give promise of unusually large returns on the money invested after comparatively short periods. The speedily diminishing hardwood supply of the East is an important factor in directing attention to the possibilities of eucalyptus culture. It is unfortunate that many of the one hundred or more eucalyptus companies which have recently sprung into existence show a

tendency to exaggerate the possibilities. Their printed statements indicate that they are more concerned with selling stock and land than with insuring legitimate returns. Land, planted to eucalypt, costing certain promotion companies from \$40 to \$60 per acre, is being sold for \$185 to \$250 per acre. Agents of some of the companies are now conducting an aggressive campaign in Eastern cities searching for the man who is willing to make one hundred per cent or more on his money. The doings of the Mexican rubber companies are recent enough to supply material for comparison. The eucalypts are trees, after all, however fast and well they grow; and although the wood they produce means a fair rate of interest on the capital invested, it is nevertheless wood, not pockets of gold. A check will result to the legitimate growth of this most commendable industry if there is much cheating of that easy mark, the small investor.

An Authoress

TO WRITERS of the feminine gender frequently falls the journalistic task of enlightening everybody on the homely troubles of this world. For example, one of them brightens the columns of a certain magazine with pin-money papers. From month to month her "healthful hints" "lighten the burdens" of "everyday life," to use her own apt phrases. Seldom has she been more helpful than in her June answer to Gladys P. She writes:

"Before trying to break a coconut put it in the oven to warm. When heated a slight blow will crack it, and the shell will come off easily."

This accurate and pointed reply will, we are convinced, lighten the burden of life for many a struggling Gladys, who might, without such assistance, have spent years endeavoring to open a coconut, cold, with an ordinary monkey-wrench.

Patriotism and Taxation

IF ALL INTERNATIONAL scolding matches had resulted in shooting matches, the globe would have been completely depopulated long ago, with not even a newspaper writer left to prophesy what countries would next go to war. Even within twenty years there have been several political flurries which were going to bring on the worst war in history, but which did not. At one moment Germany and Russia were supposed to be on the verge of fighting, at another it was France and England. The United States and England had their turn, so had Austria and Italy. Still other conflicts were, no doubt, entertainingly imminent, but it is impossible to remember between whom or what about. Recently the patriots of Germany and England have been shouting at one another in vociferous terms. They cry that sacrifices must be made, etc., but since the English Chancellor of the Exchequer presented his budget some weeks ago, which of course included the price of warships, his scheme of taxation has met with almost unanimous censure. The proposed income tax, legacy duties, land tax, liquor licenses, stamps on stocks and bonds, excise duties on spirituous beverages, and import duty on tobacco were all attacked by the people whom these respective forms of taxation would have affected. Last year Germany's Minister of Finance had the same experience when he suggested the means of defraying the Empire's public expenses, which, of course, also included its naval amusements. Everybody who was to be taxed thought somebody else ought to be taxed instead. As in England, nobody thought he was the proper person to be taxed. In all countries of the world every one is willing to "make patriotic sacrifices" out of every one else's pocket.

Aim

WHAT MAKES A PLAYER in the healthy and absorbing game of golf? One critic, MARSHALL WHITLATCH by name, observes:

"The difference between the good players and poor players is more in accuracy than in power. The vast majority of golfers expend more energy than they can control accurately. The increase in distance comes from increase in accuracy. No one will ever be bothered in not applying enough power."

Such doctrine is good also for citizens of every sort. All along the line it is controlled and directed energy that tells. It is never the volume of force, proceeding at a rush, shattering itself on the first chance obstruction. It is raw power leashed and governed. Power in itself lacks virtue, and splurges of undirected force fail of accomplishment.

The Brewers' Gospel

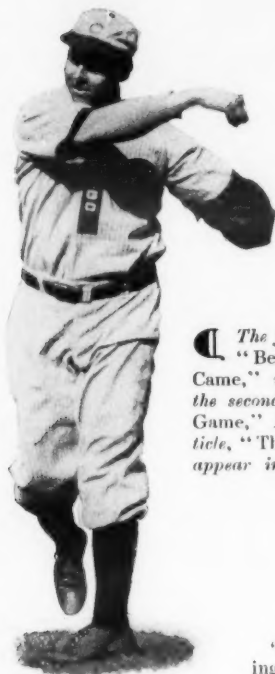
WHEN WEARINESS THREATENS we turn the pages of the "Brewers' Year-Book," vintage of 1909. There is surcease for wo. Here is optimism all hearty and simple faith. Here is one cure for all afflictions. There is but one simple, all-sufficing rule. Drink beer, and you empty your jails. Irrigate the dry soil of humanity with clear-flowing channels of Piel. When will the towns and counties learn that when you are harsh to cheery saloons, citizens reel, mothers sob, and crime walks at noon? The brewers are almost too good for human nature's daily food. They are lonesome in a heedless world. They believe in unspoiled nature. Trust it, nourish it, feed it on malt. Let melody and Würzburger flow, and we shall enter upon our heritage. Such is the gospel of the brewers, and if it leaves anything to be desired it at least does not lack enthusiasm.

BASEBALL

The Art of Pitching

The Third of a Series of Four Articles on the National Game

By WILL IRWIN



Mordecai Brown, of the Chicago Nationals

C The first paper of the series, "Before the Professionals Came," was published May 8; the second, "Working Out the Game," May 15. The last article, "The Business Side," will appear in the issue of June 12



"Baseball? There's nothing to it but a guessing match between the pitcher and the batter."

—Addie Joss.

WHEN the first man-monkey discovered the low, elemental ruse of throwing a stone at his adversary, instead of smiting him with it at close quarters, he discovered also the principle of the first "curve ball." Men were "curving" hand-thrown projectiles during all the long centuries between the caveman and the baseball player. For nothing which comes away from the human throwing arm, except the spitball, travels without a "spin," and the spin, given that the projectile is sent with enough force, usually becomes a curve, however infinitesimal that curve may be. Americans were playing baseball for twenty years before they discovered this simple fact in physics; and they were pitching intentional curves for fifteen years more before the men of science explained to them why a spinning baseball behaves as it does.

In the early days when the Knickerbockers, the Eagles, and the Gothams used to play their matches on the Elysian Fields, it began to dawn on pitchers that they could reduce batting by fraud and device. Restricted to a wholly artificial delivery—a perpendicular underhand toss "without throw or jerk"—they found only two ways to accomplish their purpose. In the first place, they could deliver a succession of balls beyond the reach of the batter, at him, behind him, and so confuse and harry him that, when an unexpected good ball came over the plate, he would smite it without "getting set"—and so score only a one-base-hit, perhaps, instead of the home run which every good batter of the time hoped for when he stepped to the plate. In the second place, the pitcher could vary fast balls with slow ones, thus taking advantage of what physical-culture experts call "muscular memory." So "change of pace" was born. In the pleasant amateur days of the fifties Harry Wright, ex-cricketer, learned this trick. He learned also to deliver his fast and slow ball with the same motion and apparent force of the arm. This, therefore, is the oldest ruse in pitching.

"Phonnie" Martin's Zephyr-Like Delivery

IT WAS in 1863, the year which saw the first "called ball" rule for the restriction of pitchers, that a new star blazed in the baseball firmament. Alphonse Martin, known as "Phonnie" or "Old Slow Ball," a boyish veteran just home from the war, opened on the teams about New York City a delivery which puzzled the best players. His ball came toward the batter like the lightest zephyr, so slow and weak was it. At the plate it died—dropped wearily away and burrowed in the earth. Furthermore, it seemed that batters never could meet it squarely for long hits. They popped it into the air or they sent it skimming along the ground. For years the why and wherefore of this ball was a puzzle even to Martin. Critics noticed only one difference between his method and the accepted one. Instead of keeping the ball above his hand at the moment of release, as a tenpin bowler does, he kept it below his hand. Moreover, he released it with a little dip of the wrist. Martin himself did not understand then why this method made the ball behave as it did. He knows now. That action of the wrist sent the ball spinning vertically toward him—the "reverse English" of billiards, the very spin which, given infinite speed to counteract the attraction of gravitation, produces the rare "rise" ball. In Martin's case the ball had but little speed, but the spin was just strong enough to make it "hesitate" when it came near to the plate; and then, because of the arrest of motion, it dropped. (Diagram B.)

"There is nothing new in baseball," say the critics of to-day; and, in fact, there is difference of opinion over the origin of every single improvement. So the question, "Who pitched the first curve?" is a matter of controversy. I but tell here the story which has been generally accepted by the historians of the profession.

The Stars of Brooklyn were a famous war-time nine, Arthur Cummings, a tall, loose-jointed boy with a flexible arm, was their substitute pitcher. As a stripling

he had exercised his throwing arm by sinning clamshells on the beach. He noticed how they curved, and he speculated idly on the possibilities of a curving baseball. When he became a real pitcher, Cummings plotted to beat the rule which provided that the ball must be sent in without "throw or jerk." Having a loose, strong wrist, he learned to give it a horizontal whip as it left his hand. That whip of his wrist, though he did not know it, imparted to the ball a fast horizontal spin from right to left—the spin of an outcurve to a right-handed batter. One day in practice he pitched against the wind. Every pitcher knows now that a head-wind produces wide curves, since the curve is only a matter of atmospheric friction. Both Cummings and his catcher noticed that the ball was behaving curiously; the catcher nearly wrecked his bare right hand in reaching for it. It seemed to curve away from him. Cummings announced his discovery to the older members of his nine, and invited them to watch him. That day the wind was at his back, and he produced no curve. His elders laughed at him, but Cummings persisted in his practice.

In 1867 the Stars of Brooklyn went to Boston to play the "Harvards of Cambridge," and Cummings went along as pitcher, the regular being sick. Here was his chance to try that ball in a game. That day the wind was in his face. The Harvard nine, a stronger team, went down before the Excelsiors because they could not hit Cummings. After the game a Harvard player bespoke him.

"What were you pitching to us?" he said. "It came at us and then it went away from us!" From that time the curve, a simple out, was Cummings's chief reliance.

The Discovery of the Outcurve

THE historians add that "Bobby" Matthews, the next great curve pitcher, watched Cummings until he learned the trick. Matthews was the sphinx of baseball. He never talked much anyway; and he only smiled when asked about his methods. He died without enlightening the world on the subject. Some believe that he had the "spitball" twenty-five years before Stricklett rediscovered it.

"Phonnie" Martin is now a hale and strong man of sixty-four, an employee of Harry Stevens, the caterer of Madison Square Garden in New York. He will maintain to his dying day that Bobby Matthews had the first curve. "Harry Wright was scouring New York in 1868 and 1869 to get a pitcher for the Red Stockings," he says. "Do you suppose if Cummings was there with the curve, Wright would have passed him up? I never saw him pitch a curve until the seventies." Martin has a vivid memory of the first curve he encountered. In 1869 his team, the Eckfords of Brooklyn, were national champions. He himself was the greatest pitcher in the country. The Eckfords went South to play the Marylands of Baltimore. This was an obscure, new team; but one Bobby Matthews, unknown to fame, was its pitcher. The Eckfords, through Maryland errors rather than their own merits, got a victory by one bare run. After the game the Eckfords put their heads together and inquired:

"What was he serving us? It was out in front when you looked at it and right beside you when you hit it!"

The Marylands challenged for a return exhibition match.

"Don't you accept it, boys," said "Phonnie" Martin. "I'm supposed to be a pitcher, but I can't do what that fellow does. He's got something brand-new." But the rest of the Eckfords were foolishly confident; and they forced Martin to yield. The exhibition game was a pitchers' battle royal—score 21 to 16 in favor of the Marylands. The Eckfords went back to spread the fame of Matthews, who became a star at once. By 1871 Matthews had won the record "low-score" game of the time—Kikeongos of Fort Wayne 2, Forest Citys of Cleveland 0. The curve was then a simple "out."

When the pitcher, released a little from the artificial limitation, could use a side-arm motion, some one discovered another spin which produced the "in." And before the middle seventies Bond discovered the "drop."

But it remained a "freak" delivery, a thing doubted and distrusted. Harry Chadwick admitted that it could be done, but what was the use? "It is uncertain," he argued; "neither catcher nor pitcher knows when it is coming; it delays the game."

In the spring of 1874 Princeton had a pitcher with an arm like a tree—"Mac" Mann, now James McElroy

Baseball terminology is a little confusing. When the pitcher throws, to a right-handed batter, a ball which curves to the left of the plate as the pitcher faces it—and therefore away from the batter—it is called an "out." But that same curve, when delivered to a left-handed batter, standing on the other side of the plate, is called an "in." In other words, they describe curves from the standpoint of the batter. For the sake of clearness, I assume in describing curves that all pitchers and batters are right-handed. Of course, the spin and motion which produce the "out" of a right-handed pitcher produce the "in" of a left-handed one.

C The "fade-away" ball, that is Mathewson's chief reliance, is merely an indrop. He is the only first-class pitcher who can throw this ball with the same overhand motion as is used for other deliveries and control its direction. To get the curve, he sweeps his fingers across the ball horizontally at the moment of letting go. There is nothing in his whole act of delivery to betray to the batter whether the ball is to come over straight or drop suddenly as it approaches the plate



Christy Mathewson, of the New York Nationals

Mann of the Scribner publishing house. Mann had heard of the new delivery. In the final campus game of that season, he went into the box with a sore second finger. To "favor" it, he twirled the ball off his forefinger. Lo, the curve! All fall and winter he practised it in the gymnasium. He applied his physics to it, too; crudely studied out the reason. So he developed an out, an in, and a drop. Pitching curves became the rage at Princeton. Visitors saw ten or a dozen men, on any bright day, tossing balls against a wall with the "Mann snap" of the wrist. As for Mann, he became invincible with it. The Princeton students, in the summer vacation of 1875, carried the secret of curve pitching to every part of the country. By 1876 there was a rush for men who could command this new delivery. Old-timers had to learn it or get out of the game.

And still the public and even the savants doubted. When A. G. Spalding took to England the first American baseball invasion, the British sporting authorities told him that a curve was impossible.

"But your cricket bowlers do it!" said Spalding.

"Oh, yes, but their ball strikes the ground first," said the lordly British. "You can't do it in the air!"

Proving the Actual Possibility of the Curve

PART of the American public remained just as incredulous. It was not until 1878 that the question was settled once for all. George Wright's Boston nine was playing the final series of that year in Cincinnati. The curve-ball controversy raged in the city of the Red Stockings. Wright was asked to prove that a ball could be curved. He agreed to test the matter after the final game.

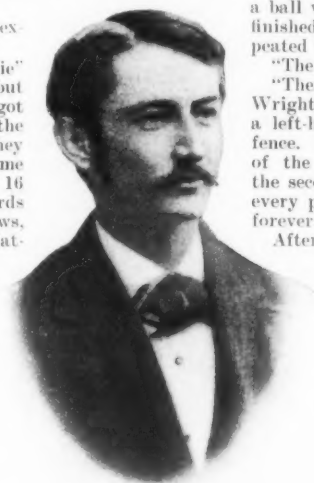
The Cincinnati team put up two ten-foot fences about twenty yards apart, with a post between them—all on a line. Tommy Bond, a right-handed pitcher, stood at the left of one fence. After two trials he threw a ball which went to the right of the post and finished to the left of the second fence. He repeated this six or seven times.

"The wind did it," said the doubters.

"Then we'll try it the other way round," said Wright. He stationed Mitchell of Cincinnati, a left-handed pitcher, to the right of the first fence. Mitchell threw a curve ball to the left of the post, which finished to the right of the second fence. News of this, telegraphed to every part of the country, settled the question forever.

Afterward slow-moving, skeptical science explained the phenomenon. It is all a matter of air friction. You could not pitch a curve in a vacuum. When a ball is sent forward spinning, one side is traveling toward the air, the other receding from it. The side which keeps striking the air gets, therefore, the greater friction. (Diagram D.) And since moving bodies take the line of least resistance, the ball, in its forward motion, edges away from that friction. In other words, the air is always pushing it aside in the direction of its spin. Any one, in throwing a ball, spins it. But he does not spin it rapidly enough, usually, to produce a perceptible curve.

That is not quite all. Roughly speaking, there are six possible spinning motions to a baseball, corresponding to the six faces of a cube. We have the horizontal spin from right to left which produces the "out," the horizontal spin from left to right which produces the "in," the vertical spin away from the thrower which produces the "drop," the vertical spin toward the thrower which produces the "rise." But what of the vertical spins toward the right and left of the thrower? If you are confused now, consult Diagram A. And you must find that these two



Arthur Cummings, generally recognized as the first curve pitcher

spins do not meet the air, and produce, therefore, no unequal friction. These are precisely the spins of a rifle-ball. Their effect is to steady the forward motion and to increase velocity; that is why the rifle has displaced the smooth bore. And these two spins have their place in baseball; consciously or unconsciously, pitchers employ them in their straight, fast balls, to give speed and accuracy.

Curve-pitching got its greatest development after 1883, in which year the artificial restraints were removed, and the pitcher was allowed to deliver the ball as he pleased—which means overhand. At that period the "out," easiest of all curves to throw, was falling into disrepute among major leaguers. The incurve, by the limitations of the human arm a smaller but quicker deviation than the out, was temporarily much in vogue. The drop remained, as always, a favorite. Scientific change of pace, the standby of such great early-day pitchers as Harry Wright, Asa Brainard, and Al Spalding, was temporarily lost. Radbourne, a tremendously speedy overhand pitcher, came along with the first "rise" or "jump" ball. He had wonderful development of the wrist, the thumb, and the two first fingers. The limitation of the arm, as well as the hostile attraction of gravitation, make the rise difficult—many believe it to be impossible. This curve can be delivered only with a straight overhand throw; and the only way to give the ball a back spin is to jerk the fingers down its surface as the hand passes down to release it. But Radbourne had the speed, the flexibility, and the grip to do it. So has "Old Cy" Young of this day. When Young gets it to "working right," his team-mates recognize it by the number of men who go out on little pop flies and fouts. For it has only a slight jump, two or three inches.

There is a jump ball, however, which does not depend on spin, and which may be called the "false rise." A very tall, long-armed pitcher, like Addie Joss of the Cleveland Americans, gets it when he throws an over-arm ball toward the batter's knees. The ball, coming downward with great speed, packs the air below it. Just when the ball begins to lose speed, the elastic air-cushion, for a fraction of a second, has equal power with the attraction of gravitation. This air-cushion carries the ball horizontally for a few feet, until further loss of motion brings it to the ground. This parallels the old exemplar of the school-books—the windows broken by an exterior explosion fall outward because of pressure from the air-cushion within. (Diagram C.)

The Incurve Is Lost

WHEN batters began to study pitchers, pitchers found that, to be effective, they must deliver all balls with the same motion of the arm, the same grip of the fingers. Once they "fingered" the ball differently for different shoots. Now, the accepted hold became a tight grip of the thumb and the first two fingers. And the necessity for moving the arm always on the same line had one unexpected result. It banished the incurve—of a right-handed pitcher to a right-handed batter—from first-class league baseball. For to throw a good, controllable incurve, every pitcher, with certain golden exceptions, must throw round-arm, giving the ball its spin as it slips from the end of his fingers. Since the round-arm is no man's natural throw, the pitcher, by changing his style, "telegraphs" this curve to the batsman at the moment of delivery. The great exception is Christy Mathewson of the New York Giants. His famous "fade-away" is a slow indrop. He gets it by whipping his hand from right to left behind the baseball at the instant of release. When it is "going right" this ball, delivered with low speed, "breaks" about a foot. Other men can pitch this ball, but none other, with the possible exception of Sparks (Philadelphia Nationals), can control it or can make it take so wide a course as does Mathewson (Diagram F.)

However, this came not until after the rule-makers, in trying to delimit the pitcher and to increase batting, passed an amendment which had the final effect of putting the whole game into the pitcher's hands. The pitcher's position had been continuously receding from the plate. In the game which the Knickerbockers played on the Elysian Fields, the "line," nucleus of the "box," had been forty-five feet from the batter. In 1892, for the season of 1893, the league finally anchored the pitcher's hind foot on a mound exactly midway between first and third, or sixty-three feet from the plate. The longer throw, they reasoned, would reduce the effective speed of pitchers, would give the batter more time to judge the ball.



But the recession of the pitcher's position overturned all calculations. In the first place, it assisted his fielding, giving him more time on grounders and liners. His throw to all the bases became shorter and easier.

Getting the "Break" on the Ball

IT WORKED just as definitely to increase skill in delivery to the bat. Certain pitchers had been working to produce a sharp "break" on curves. At forty-five or fifty feet from the plate, that was hard. At sixty feet it was easier. The slow, wide curve became a "round-house," a "farmer slant," a thing less than contemptible. The "break" or "shoot" is a curve which travels straight through most of its distance and then swerves suddenly. It is a matter of speed combined with quick jerk of the wrist. Its physical principle, a little myste-

tically died, although a few league pitchers still employ it occasionally.

Scientific change of pace, however, came back—to stay. It is not enough that the pitcher shall vary fast balls with slow; he must deliver both speeds with the same effort, the same apparent sweep and motion, else the batter will know what to expect before the ball starts. E. C. Patterson, who made a season's strike-out record with the New York State League in the nineties, was perhaps the first to revive this old ruse of the ancient giants. The pitcher about to deliver a slow ball holds it absolutely loose in his fingers, whereas for a fast ball he grips it with all his strength. He lets go his sweep full force. The ball, by virtue of the loose hold, loses all effect of that snap from wrist to elbow which finishes off a fast throw. It has "nothing behind it"; yet it starts with speed, which it loses with each foot of advance. It has very little spin; this also makes it lose force. Not until it is half-way to the plate does the batter know whether it will be fast or slow.

At last, in the opening years of the twentieth century, Elmer Stricklett of the Brooklyn Nationals introduced the latest thing in fancy pitching—the "spitball." Probably it was not quite new. James H. Hart, Tim Murnane, and Will Rankin agree that Bobby Matthews

"had it." They noticed that the silent Matthews always kept one side of the ball clean; also, he was observed holding it to his mouth behind his hands. And at the same time he got a sharper drop-ball than any other pitcher.

"It's a messy proceeding—that's the main objection to it," says Overall of the Chicago Nationals, regarding the spitball. For that reason as much as for any other, pitchers of nice instincts, in these days of the gentleman professional, do not like it; and the National League, which has few "spitball" pitchers, would abolish it if the American, which has many, would agree. The pitcher moistens one side of the ball with saliva, until it is as slippery as ice. Gripping with his fingers over the wet spot, he throws full force without trying for a "spin." As it nears the plate, the ball drops always, and with a break far sharper than that of any spun ball. But it may drop to the right, to the left, forward—in any direction below the horizontal. The pitcher himself never knows just what direction the ball will take at the plate. "It behaves as if haunted," says an eminent "spitball" artist. Because of this, it is destruction to the hands of catchers.

The Puzzling "Spitball"

A PROFESSIONAL pitcher who studied physics in college has given the only satisfactory explanation of this behavior. The "spitter" does not spin at all. It slips straight off the fingers—the batter can see the seams as it passes him. It is the only thrown ball which has consistently no revolving motion whatever. A spin of any kind tends, first, to add to the "endurance" of the motion, to help the projectile resist the attraction of gravitation, and second, to keep it in a regular course, straight or curved.

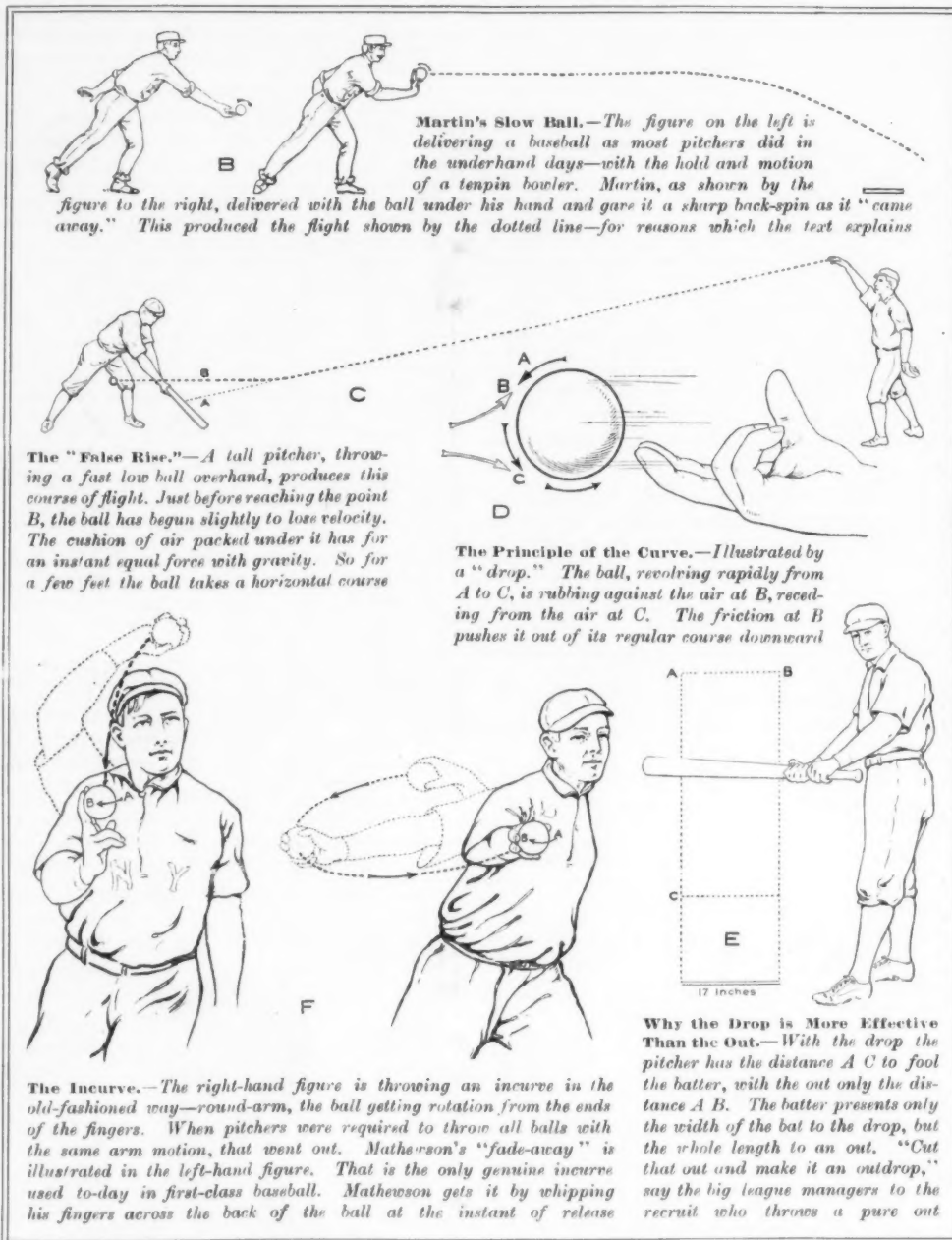
The air, as the Wright Brothers have discovered, is an unstable element, shot with invisible, intangible whirls and currents. The spitball travels through this maze with an initial velocity which cuts straight through everything, resists everything, just as the first course of a "shoot" resists the tendency of its own spin. But all the time the ball is practically in a kind of unstable equilibrium, "trying to find its own center of gravity," says the philosopher-pitcher. At the instant when it loses its momentum, it falls rapidly because it has no spin to resist the attraction of gravitation. At that instant, also, it encounters some air current which deflects its drop to right or left as though it were a feather.

It is hard on the arm; few pitchers can stand its consistent use. For, what with the slippery surface, one must "follow through" his throw; he can not snap off a wet ball midway of his arm-sweep as he can a dry one. That follow motion gives the shoulder and upper arm a sharp jerk.

In the season of 1904 Jack Chesbro, learning the spitball from Stricklett, all but pitched the New York Americans to the pennant with it. His arm has never recovered from the strain. Walsh of the Chicago Americans, by contrast, although averaging for the past four years more pitched games than any other pitcher in his league, has used the spitball three-quarters of the time—and his arm remains as good as ever.

When all this tale of skill is told, the fact remains that first-class pitching, now as in 1860, is still a matter

(Continued on page 25)



Martin's Slow Ball.—The figure on the left is delivering a baseball as most pitchers did in the underhand days—with the hold and motion of a tenpin bowler. Martin, as shown by the figure to the right, delivered with the ball under his hand and gave it a sharp back-spin as it "came away." This produced the flight shown by the dotted line—for reasons which the text explains

The "False Rise."—A tall pitcher, throwing a fast low ball overhand, produces this course of flight. Just before reaching the point B, the ball has begun slightly to lose velocity. The cushion of air packed under it has for an instant equal force with gravity. So for a few feet the ball takes a horizontal course

The Principle of the Curve.—Illustrated by a "drop." The ball, revolving rapidly from A to C, is rubbing against the air at B, receding from the air at C. The friction at B pushes it out of its regular course downward

Why the Drop is More Effective Than the Out.—With the drop the pitcher has the distance A C to fool the batter, with the out only the distance A B. The batter presents only the width of the bat to the drop, but the whole length to an out. "Cut that out and make it an outdrop," say the big league managers to the recruit who throws a pure out

The Incurve.—The right-hand figure is throwing an incurve in the old-fashioned way—round-arm, the ball getting rotation from the ends of the fingers. When pitchers were required to throw all balls with the same arm motion, that went out. Mathewson's "fade-away" is illustrated in the left-hand figure. That is the only genuine incurve used to-day in first-class baseball. Mathewson gets it by whipping his fingers across the back of the ball at the instant of release

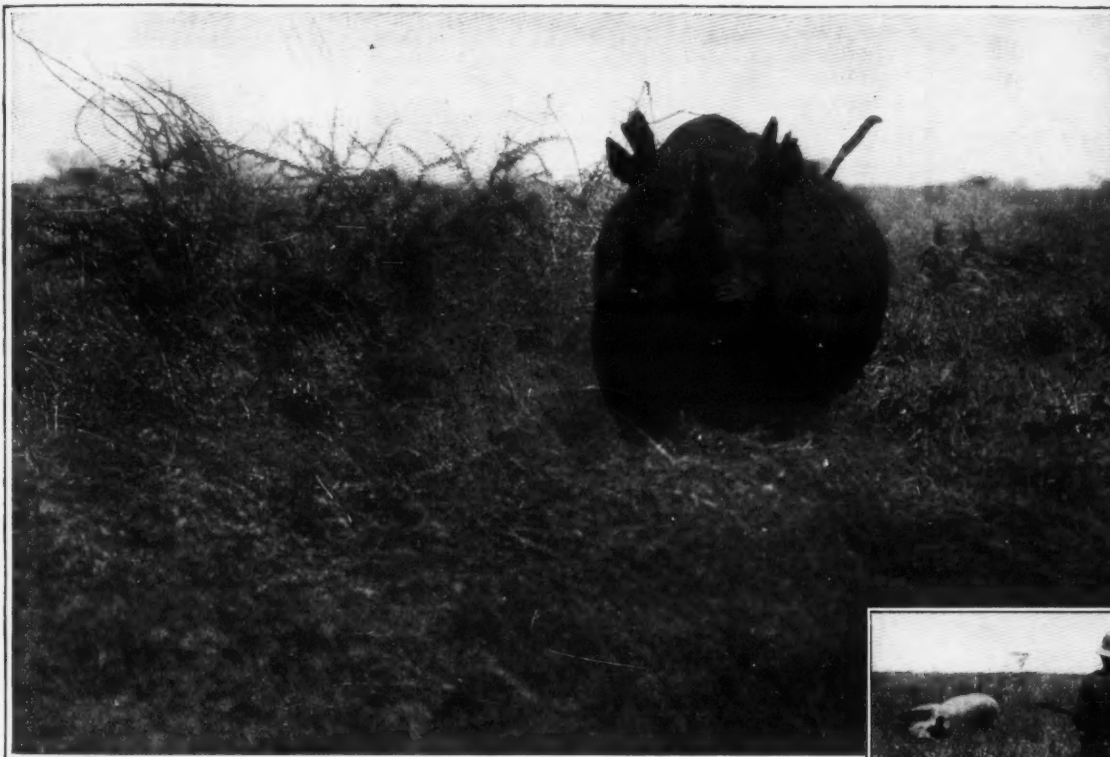
rious, appears to be this: A ball thrown with sharp spin and great force travels at first with enough speed to overcome the air-pressure on the side which is taking the greater friction. It cuts through the air, spite of all resistance, just as a rifle-bullet has a "flat trajectory" against the attraction of gravitation for the first two hundred yards or so. The instant comes when it begins to lose its speed; and then the effect of pushing air comes upon it all at once. It "breaks," taking a fast shoot in the direction of its spin. Now at the old distance, a ball thrown full force hardly decreased in speed at all before it passed the plate. At the new distance the swiftest spun ball had begun to lose its velocity as it approached the batter. Only a few feet, but enough.

The "Cross-Fire" Tried and Abandoned

WHEN this change of position and condition was new to pitchers, they tried two innovations, one of which died a natural death, while the other survived. With his left foot on the mound, a flexible-armed pitcher would step far out to the right and deliver the ball round-arm. The "cross-fire" they called it; and it had virtue. But, like the round-armed inshoot, it "telegraphed" the delivery. Further, it was hard on the pitcher's shoulder. The cross-fire ran its course and prac-



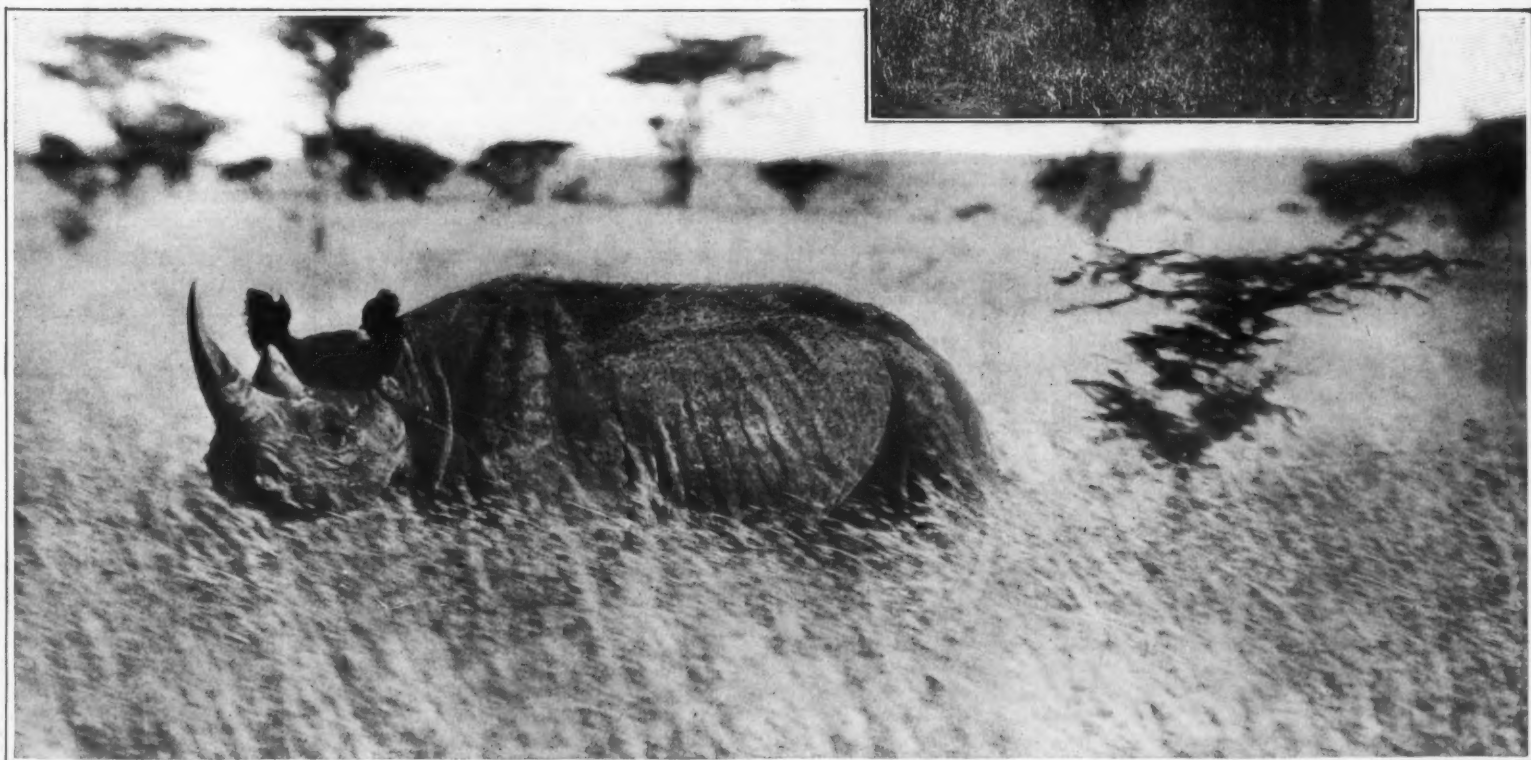
An old rhinoceros, disturbed at his feeding time, decides to charge upon the intruder



He charges, gets his photograph taken at a distance of about twenty yards, and is shot



Mr. Dugmore in camp



Another rhinoceros awakes from a nap in the grass to the scent of approaching humanity and subsequently assumes discretion to be the better part of valor

Photographing the Rhinoceros in Advance of the American Invasion

Collier's photographer, Mr. A. R. Dugmore, passed along the trail now being followed by Mr. Roosevelt's party several months ahead of the Smithsonian Institution's expedition, and photographed some of the specimens-in-waiting as they roamed their native pastures

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Saturday Afternoon

Drawn by

CHARLES DANA GIBSON



y Afternoon

Drawn by

S DANA GIBSON



The team that carries the mail from Nome to Council City,—an entry in the sweepstakes



Last year's start in the All-Alaska Sweepstakes



Another United States mail team near Nome, Alaska

The Derby of the North



The Sutor Trophy

THE great sporting event of the year in northern Alaska is the dog-sled race, conducted by the Nome Kennel Club, over the 412-mile course between Cripple Creek and Nome. The race this spring started on April 1, and resulted in knocking twenty-four hours off of the previous record. The winners, the Berger team, finished the run in 82 hours and 2 minutes. They were awarded a purse of \$11,000 and the Sutor Trophy for the All-Alaska Sweepstakes, to be held for one year. The second to cover the distance—another Berger team—drew in just seventeen minutes behind the first.

The start was made in a blizzard, and the temperature ranged from 15 to 20 degrees below zero. However, this did not chill enthusiasm, for the stores were closed in the settlements along the way and the people lined up to see the competing sleds go by.

Bets were made in mining-camp proportions, and aggregated a fortune. The favorites among the fourteen entries were Fink's Siberian dogs, and \$100,000 had been wagered on them; but during the race they became afflicted with snow-blindness, and finished third.

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Such a protest or rebellion create a place, and a process described in a pint cup."

Men have been, or since about women their discussion first, a bound condemnation.

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What Are Women Anyway?

They Are as Intellectual as Aldermen, and Trained for the Primary by the Wash-tub and the Bargain Counter



By

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN

THE amount of discussion aroused by women throughout history is enough in itself to prove that they were not in their true place in life. A normally placed creature attends to its business without fuss, and gives rise to small comment, but if any living thing is put in an unnatural position, and kept there by force, it makes trouble.

Such a creature is uncomfortable; if it is able to protest or rebel it does so; and this protest and rebellion create a disturbance. Our ideas regarding woman's place, and our efforts to keep her in it, resemble the process described as "putting a quart measure into a pint cup."

Men have been talking about women since the world was, or since language was; they have been writing about women since literature was; and the burden of all their discourse is a threefold paradox. They express, first, a boundless admiration; second, an as boundless condemnation, and, third, a continuing bewilderment.

What women said about men was in private. However garrulous they may have been in the harem or at the well, there is no literary output of women's opinions as to men as a class until recently. It may be here noted that man, the critic of five thousand years, is extremely sensitive to being criticized for fifty.

Men Afraid to Write, Now Women Can Read

SINCE women have learned to read, the offensive opinions about them have been much modified, though still an occasional Weininger or Möbius arises to proclaim that the female of our species has neither mind nor soul, and that her body is but an instrument of evil.

In our immediate time the subject of this long-vexed dispute is coming forward with a rush. She has, during the last century, gained a share in education, some justice, and much liberty. She is now gaining economic independence at a rate which alarms those who disapprove of it, and she is fairly bursting into the field of political activity.

Against all this growing change rises the intensified protest of the reactionaries, the real base of whose opposition is a misapprehension of the nature of woman. They believe, sincerely and solemnly, that woman is "the female of *genus homo*"—and nothing more.

The rapidly increasing group of the progressives, on the other hand, hold that whereas women are unquestionably women—females like other females—they are also something more. They are people. They are human beings.

If this point could be cleared up; if it could be proved to the satisfaction of the general public that women are persons, citizens, just as much as men are, the major part of the long discussion would be settled. We should then be able to discriminate between the duties of women as citizens and the duties of women as females.

It is not easy to disabuse the popular mind of a belief which has been immovably embedded in its deepest part for the whole historic period. No one belief is so deep-rooted and universal as this misbelief about women; no

prejudice so heavy, no group of associate emotions so morbidly sensitive.

Our theory is that the major purpose of woman's life is to be a mother, that the minor purpose is to be an agreeable and serviceable companion to man, and that she has no other.

Note in perfect expression of this view the delicately explicit statement of Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson in his article in the "Nineteenth Century and After" in June, 1905, on "The American Woman," of whom he says: "Her constitutional restlessness has caused her to abdicate those functions which alone excuse or explain her existence."

It is on this ground that there appear such widespread alarm and displeasure at our decreasing birth-rate; that woman's assumption of civic rights and duties is held preposterous; that her development of personal interests and activities is condemned as selfish and unnatural.

This is the position of the doctors who rise up against us with warnings and threatenings, dilating upon the fragility, the exceeding weakness of the mother of all industry; and this is the position so frankly taken by Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones, the anti-suffragist leader, in her recent statement of the objections to women's voting. "Sex is the first reason," says this lady. "Sex is the second reason." "Sex is the third reason"—and she gives no others.

How if the error in our treatment of women lies in precisely the above misconception—in having focused all our attention upon her sex and completely overlooked her humanity?

We broadly divide ourselves into two great classes, men and women. We divide our fields of action on these lines, and call them the Home and the World. We further divide our duties on the same basis, as those of "wife and mother" for the woman; for the man—everything else. We appear to suppose that being a plumber, or a legislator, or a policeman, is a duty peculiar to a "husband and father."

Here is our mistake, our double mistake. In the woman's case we try to confine a human creature to sex functions only; in the man's we cheerfully assume that all the activities of human life are sex functions—his.

The facts are these: Physically we differ, and each sex has its exclusive duties; but humanly we are of the same species, and share the same duties.

Cooking and Politics

FOR instance, here is a mother, female; a father, male; and a cook. Is a cook male or female? We are familiar with both. Is the cooking of either to be distinguished by those who eat? Is a woman any less a woman, a wife any less a wife, a mother any less a mother because she is a cook? Or is a man any less a man, a husband any less a husband, a father any less a father because he is a cook?

Obviously the general activity of cooking has no connection with the special activities of sex. Neither has politics. The femininity of woman has no more relation to politics than the masculinity of man, but it does have as much, and has the same right to expression.

As a human creature she is responsible with him for that orderly management of our common affairs called government. When this management is in the hands of kings and queens they show equal ability; in proportion to their number we have as many great queens as great kings.

Democracy is a form of government which demands the intelligent participation of all its citizens. The young princess and the young prince must be carefully trained for the duties of their coming reign; so should both our young citizens be trained for their coming service.

Cure for Man-Made Troubles

WHEN government consisted chiefly in making war and raising taxes, men might have had some excuse for objecting to being governed by women; now that government means service, why should men object to being served by women? They never have before.

Those who see nothing but sex in woman claim that her inherent qualities as such forbid her taking efficient part in public affairs, ignoring every instance of kingdom or republic which proves the contrary. Queen Victoria, affectionate wife, prolific and devoted mother, took large part in world politics—but what has that to do with the question?

What has any fact or any number of facts to do with a feeling—a feeling as old as Adam?

As to these medical opinions—they not only present women from the sex viewpoint, but from the pathological. Few are the doctors whose observations are drawn from the millions of healthy, hard-working mothers who do so much of the heavy labor of the world.

In bodily strength any active washerwoman is equal to the labor of casting a ballot, any theater-goer to attending a convention, any bargain-hunter to bearing the pressure of a primary.

In mental strength any competent housewife is equal to the average alderman, and our exceptionally intelligent women are numerous and able enough to equal the exceptional intelligence of our majestic legislators.

The time given to political duties by the average man could be given by the average woman without harm to her other work. Foolish girls or young matrons with abounding babies would not be elected to office—at least not by women voters.

As to that ancient bugaboo, "the filthy pool of politics," this is evident: Those things in the world which are unsuited to women are due to the absence of women, due to the presence of unmitigated men. Those things in the home which we love and revere are due to the presence of women—somewhat modified by men.

When women share the world's work they will bring to it precisely those elements of peace, order, comfort, and affectionate service which we so prize in the home—and so miss in the world.

Developing as human beings they will be far more agreeable wives, far more competent mothers. It will do the women good, do the world good, do the home good, do the children good. And what will be the effect on men and on our man-made troubles?

Shall we call it—mitigation?



As they went out and reached the street, he was aware that Harris was ahead fighting off the men from him

The Choice

Which Only Goes to Prove Again That It Is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good

By EDWIN BALMER

Illustrated by
LESTER RALPH

"**T**HEN I must—I shall give, sir," the secretary shut his books slowly, "the warning to the men to-morrow morning!"

"I have still one other chance. I shall hear from it to-morrow noon," the president evaded, unlike his usual way. "Till I know finally that I can not find the money, be careful to keep this from the men."

He felt himself fingering guiltily, and still with some strange sense of an intolerable injury and injustice to himself, the long letter concealed in his pocket. It had come to him that morning, special delivery, and marked "personal." He knew that his secretary had not opened or even seen it; yet he seemed to feel, somehow, as Harris watched him doubtfully, that the secretary's keen eyes were boring through his pocket and into the envelope, and that the man was reading, even at that moment, the plain proposition which that letter put.

The president crushed the paper vengefully in his palm, therefore, as though to crumple the lines and prevent the other from reading.

"But we really know to-night, sir," Harris only continued respectfully the discussion between them, "that we can not get the money. So is it not better, if we must turn them off, to warn the men as soon as possible?"

"They can find no other work this winter anyway," the president returned sharply. "So see that you need not excite them before I have—it has been decided, Harris," he substituted quickly.

"Very well, sir," the secretary acquiesced. He went to the office closet where the coats and hats hung, and handed out the president's first and helped his employer on with them; then he buttoned his own coat close about him and put on his muffler slowly. The president, as he waited impatiently, had gone to the window and stood looking out.

It was after ten at night in December and already very cold. The lights of the cheap saloons and the nickel theaters, which dotted the black streets beyond the shops and toward the bordering tenements, glowed luridly in the chill, clear air. And though the regular patrons of both and of the lodging-houses beyond must have established themselves within long before, still the streets were dotted everywhere by restless single figures pacing up and down wearily in the cold; and larger groups moved together, as if in packs for warmth.

For a month and more they had been a familiar and common sight during the day—these scores and hundreds who kept applying daily, almost hourly, for work at the big, sounding shops and foundries whose loud clanging and humming had kept proclaiming proudly their continuing activity in the face of the panic. Mr. Ford had been able to employ a score or two of the first who

came six weeks before when the last additions to his new plants were completed. And since then, though he had detailed a special clerk merely to turn off the applicants who persisted in spite of the dozen displayed signs, still scores of others pressed after him every noon when he went out to lunch. As he could not help these, and as it added only another and a useless distress to his own increasing trouble, recently he had taken to sending out a boy for his lunch and had eaten it in his office. But in the morning, before he could reach his refuge within, and in the evening he had had to encounter them.

Yet in the daytime they had seemed very different and less hopeless than to-night, pacing up and down in the cold—some, he knew, still waiting hopefully to importune him again, but the most watching for their more fortunate fellows to be settled for the night when they could steal some place to sleep upon a saloon floor, in an entry, or in some other spare, warm place. And it was perhaps most particularly different to Mr. Ford just at that moment when, at last, he must consider himself consciously before those men, no longer as the strong shelterer and employer of five hundred of their fellows, but as one who must now turn out his employed and pretended hundreds into the streets to join those before him. *Must?*

He started, wincing a little, again apprehensive that Harris, touching his side, might read his thoughts or the plain proposition of that letter still hidden under his hand in his pocket. He turned to his secretary impulsively, then, to give himself the crumb of comfort he might.

"Even if we shut down, Harris," he said kindly, "of course I will need you to keep on here. Your salary goes on."

"Yes, sir," the secretary nodded his acknowledgment. "But if we must shut down for this season, sir," he stated rather than asked, "it means, of course, that we can scarcely hope for a start again till this time next year?"

"No—scarcely till then, Harris," the president shrugged himself about cheerfully, as if resigned at last, "when my sons will be able to start with me, in their places in the new shops. So we shan't have to find temporary superintendents for them after all, Harris."

"They have been watching our light, of course," the secretary answered absently, "and are waiting. We may as well go down, sir."

He put on his hat and handed his employer his. "I beg your pardon, sir," he recollected himself then. "We will all be glad surely, sir, to have your sons starting in the places you intended for them when we start again next year. But just then, Mr. Ford, I was thinking of those men there in the street. I had to think, sir, of our men there—to-morrow night."

"Yes, Harris," the president acknowledged. He thumped heavily after the younger man down the echoing stairs; and as they went out and reached the street, he was aware that Harris was ahead fighting off the men from him somehow; so that when they came to the car-line the crowd had been discouraged and dropped away. Harris was holding out his hand to him tentatively as he saw their car, which would take them both home, slowing for them.

"You have kept them on, sir, longer than many have this year, anyway," He hesitated. "Here's to better times when we start again—with your sons!"

The president started suddenly back. He pushed the secretary quickly toward the car and himself stood back from the track. "I think, after all, I'll walk, Harris," he said. "But you get on. No; go home. I won't be bothered or followed now. The men I'll pass now," he forced a laugh, "won't mistake me for a man with jobs to give. Go on, Harris."

He waited till his subordinate obeyed him, protesting a little; and then he turned abruptly on his heel and started along the street with the winter wind sweeping it aslant.

He lived a little over two miles north of that portion of the city where, after crossing a park, the fashionable and comfortable homes suddenly began. At his vigorous fifty-third year he had made it more than ever his habit, for his health's sake, to walk those straight two miles either in the morning or the evening of every fair day. And it was known that, in trouble, he turned to that walk unfailingly in any season, any weather. And trouble truly held him now. For to-morrow he knew—one vanishing chance excepted—in default of the additional \$75,000 which his banks had promised him and suddenly claimed inability to deliver, he must shut his shops—the new ones, just completed, the old ones and all—and he must turn his five hundred men out of employment for the year; or—as the letter in his pocket kept branding upon his brain—he might now turn himself out and sell out, at a panic price, all the achievement and the establishment of his life, and turn his plants over to others to keep them open and his men employed and make himself a mere menial manager of his own shops for those others.

His new improvements had heavily involved him. Everything was bonded or mortgaged somehow; but—he had gone over the figures carefully again that night—if he shut his shops at once, and dismissed all his men, he could carry them over till next year and better times, and then open them again safely—and still *his*. But if his shops were to run and his men have work in them that winter, it could be only for another and with another's ownership and control.

The hopeless injury and the unthinkable injustice to

him in such a situation stung and slashed him more sharply and bitterly than the knife of the winter wind which stabbed at him at the street corners. What did he owe these shivering, cringing men who met and stared at him, without recognition, as he hid from them behind his coat collar? What had they done or would they ever do for him or his which demanded from him such a sacrifice for them? For they were asking him—they or their fellows at any rate—that he must sacrifice for them now his whole hope and independence, his past and present achievement, the hard-won establishment of his life. No; as they scurried, seared and slinking past him, they demanded from him not only that, but also they cried and required from him that he must sacrifice his sons too, as well as himself—their promise and independence also and their sure future!

His sons! He caught himself up, incredulous that he could have entertained it a moment, had he remembered what it meant to them. It was not himself and his own merely; it was they and theirs which he was thinking of selling out!

For it was when Harold, the elder boy, was born twenty years before, he recalled to himself hotly, that he first had the thought and the courage to strike out for himself and start the establishment of the business which men called his, indeed, but which he had always felt he held as regent to pass on to his son. And when Robert, the second son, was born a year later, he had formed his hope and his resolve to have the business so that his boys could possess it, in time, as partners together. He recalled to himself how, during all the years since, he had planned, prepared, and provided in the business for their places there—their places for which he had just finally enlarged and extended the shops and plants so that, when they finished their engineering course together at the end of the year, they could start with him at once in the direction of the plants. And now he was being demanded, not only to sell out himself and make himself a menial, but to sell out his sons too, and make them mere mechanics in some one else's shops. To spare his workmen a little!

He felt himself drawing back, as if to strike at those now brushing past him. He turned angrily upon the figure which, he felt vaguely, had been following him from the block behind; and he faced the man challengingly. He recognized him suddenly, then, with a quick-shamed sense he could not entirely conceal, as Allen—one of his subforemen.

"Well, Allen, what is it?" he acknowledged his recognition gruffly.

"I saw you walking home past here, sir," the man apologized, confused, "and I thought I would watch after you a piece, sir. There's many a man about now to do things they wouldn't think of a few months ago, and—no, sir," the man substituted frankly. "The truth, sir, I heard a bad bit of news after quitting to-night; and then one of my boys brought me the word of your light up there late in the office window. So I waited to watch after you, Mr. Ford. For I thought perhaps you might tell me—"

"One of your boys, Allen?" the president muttered. "Well, to tell you what, Allen?" he demanded then quickly.

"If it is so, sir, that you have come to trouble too, and must turn us all off to-morrow!"

"So that was it!" The employer considered a moment. "Come along with me, Allen," he granted then suddenly and shrugged himself about again with a start, "if you want to talk to me."

"It is true then, sir?" the man caught step fearfully. "You mean, sir, you mean that you must—"

II

"FATHER has come in now, mother."

"Harold? Oh—where is he?"

"In the dining-room."

"What time is it, son?"

"Twelve—a little after."

"Where has he been all this time?"

"I met him on Oak Street, this side of the park, just ten minutes ago. He started to walk home, as Harris told us; but he met one of his men and has been walking with him, for some reason, ever since. They both were very cold, so father brought him in to be warmed before he would let him go back."

"Oh! Your father has eaten?"

"Nothing since noon anyway, if he had much then. He seemed to like it that I went to meet him; but he didn't want to talk to me for some reason or other."

"You told him that I was waiting here, Harold?"

"Yes; but he said if you were asleep, not to wake you. He told me to go to bed. And he said he would wake you himself in a moment, when he comes up. I got him into the dining-room to eat some fruit or crackers or something; and he sat down while I was watching him. But when he thought I had gone, he got up again and began tramping up and down. He hadn't even taken his coat off. Do you think, mother—do you think he has—he must fail now and lose the new shops—the new plant and all just when he has them and—and Robert and I are to go to him?"

"No, son, no!" the mother kissed her boy, defiantly. "No; he—"

"But he scarcely could speak with me, mother, when I—and he wouldn't tell me anything when I asked what the matter was, and—"

"Go on to bed now, son, as he said," the mother caught and kissed him hurriedly again. She straightened her skirt and pressed back her hair carefully from her face. "And tell Robert—he was down here a moment ago—that father is in now; and everything is all right. And—don't worry yourself, Harold!"

"No. But you will go to him, mother?"

"Of course, son," she tried to let him go carelessly as he started to obey her. She turned quickly then and hurried into the hall.

Her husband, as was his habit when coming in late,

had evidently extinguished the lights left for him in the front of the hall; but those which the boy had lit in the dining-room were burning; and in the shaft of yellow which they threw between the portières and into the darkened hall, the husband's shadow moved restlessly back and forth—back and forth twice while she came the length of the long rug. She pushed between the portières quickly then and came face to face with him. He still had his overcoat on, as the boy had left him, and his gloves crushed in his hand. His eyes lifted suddenly and met his wife's.

"Edward!" she moved to him in quick concern. "Why, my dear, how cold you are! What a night and a time to walk home! Why, my dear!" she exclaimed again.

"Allen—my foreman—he is gone, Edith?" the husband replied tensely. "He didn't want to come in—that was what kept us out. But I made him come in a moment anyhow to warm himself at the hall heater before going back. He is gone? I thought I heard the door shut a moment ago."

"He is gone, Edward. There is no one in the hall. So, my dear, why—why—"

"You telephoned Harris, Harold told me, Edith."

"Yes. You said at six, Edward, that you would not be in till ten and to have something. So at eleven, when you were not here, I telephoned the office, and then Harris at his house. He said you had started to walk some time before, so Harold went out to look for you. There are so many, many unemployed now, Edward, that you must be more careful, and—and—"

"I know, Edith," he cut her short, not unkindly. "But Allen, the man who just left, came with me. I had to walk because—"

He stopped. His wife knew, and he knew that she knew, the meaning of his walks at such times, and particularly of such a delay in reaching either his home or his office. It brought her at once to the heart of the matter, and she faced him fairly.

"Harris told me that you could not get the money to-day, Edward."

"No, Edith."

"And it is absolutely impossible for you to go on now without it?"

"Absolutely, Edith."

"But, Edward; Harris told me, too—I made him tell me, too"—she caught her husband and held him with the reckless, defiant cling of the woman whose husband not only, but whose children, too, are threatened—"that you need not lose the business! I made him tell me

that if you only closed down now at once and dismissed all your men for the year, you can keep the plants and business yours and start it again—yours, Edward!"

"Yes"—the husband put her from him gently—"if I only shut the shops now, Edith, and turn out all my men for the year I can keep the business mine and start the shops next year—still mine, Edith."

"Then what is it? What is the great matter, Edward?" She dropped back and regarded him, puzzled in her quick relief. "Then what has troubled you so terribly? Oh, my dear." She moved back to him quickly when he did not answer and she thought she understood. "Why, Edward, of course I know you must be sorry to have to close the shops now when you thought you were ready to start them better than ever and were getting things running and ready for the boys. I know you must be disappointed, for you wanted to give us—oh, so many things when the 'shops should be finished.' But you can give them to us next year as well—when your sons will be starting in your shops with you, Edward! So what is the great difference now?" she demanded inspiringly.

"I have not told you the whole matter, Edith. It was true, as you knew yesterday, that either I must find fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars at once or I can't run a machine any longer or have material to keep a man at work, and so must shut down the shops. And it is true, too, as I just told you, that I can not find the money—for myself. But to-day one thing was offered me, which I must pass on at once—and which I may do. I can sell out now—to-morrow—to the Stokes-Campbell combined companies to have them take over, at once, but at a panic price, my plants and my business with a guarantee that they will run the shops full force, full time this winter—all this year."

"What, Edward? What?"

The husband repeated, automatically.

"But you, Edward, you?"

"The proposition provides to keep me, upon a fair salary, as inside manager of my—the shops, Edith."

"What?" the wife made him repeat, dazed again. "What? You sell and take a salary to manage your shops for them?"

"It is the one way, Edith, that those shops—my new shops which I have just built—can stay open this year; and it is the only way that my men—the five hundred men who work in those shops—can have work this winter—this year."

"But—but, Edward, the shops won't be yours! Why, Edward, of course the plants may keep running; but

(Continued on page 26)



"Held him with the reckless, defiant cling of a woman whose husband and children are threatened"

Comment on Congress

By MARK SULLIVAN

SIMPLICITY and directness are engaging qualities anywhere. If there is one section of this country beyond another where public opinion is more moved by human qualities, that section is the South. Little wonder then that the South has heard and read with greater hope and enthusiasm, than they have had reason to get from any other utterance of a President since 1860, that speech of President Taft at Charlotte, North Carolina, the other day, which concluded with these words:

"Let me again say to you how my heart has been aroused by the cordiality of your reception . . . and say to you that I haven't spoken here consciously a word to influence you in a partizan way, but it is impossible to discuss the conditions without mentioning the parties. I hope you will therefore forgive me for an apparent reference to political conditions when I am really only extending to you the right hand of fellowship as Americans, explaining possibly by inference some of the difficulties of conducting this Government as its Chief Executive. I thank you."

Here is the simplicity that goes with sympathy unaffected, and the candor that proves good faith. And the President is in good faith. His words are backed up with such deeds as appointing Democratic Federal judges on their merits, instead of Republicans on their party records. The South throbs with promise. Virginia, with its iron ore and coal and timber, has probably ten times the natural wealth of Indiana. So, also, have Georgia and Alabama. Within a decade or two that natural wealth will be transmuted into more than Indiana's personal prosperity, schools, and all that goes with material abundance. All the South needs is capital and efficient labor. The money that has been busy and profitable in the West for thirty years is beginning to look southward, and when capital arrives either the negro will become efficient or our immigrants will debark at Charleston instead of New York. Capital always finds labor. One can imagine a man like James J. Hill casting toward the Mississippi Delta that same far-seeing and practical eye which, twenty years ago, he bent upon the Far Northwest. The railroads that now conduct home-seekers' excursions to Saskatchewan and Assiniboia will carry the restless Iowa farmer south to land of half the price and twice the plenty, with three times the aggregate of sunshine, and under the American flag. Material prosperity, the freedom that every other section already has to solve its own problems in the way its own thinkers and leaders lay down, and a public opinion accepted in the same good faith in Washington, and carrying the same weight as New England—these will make a new South. The nation will be the gainer by the South's resumption of its old-time weight in Congress. Some Southern members may then vote for protection—but they will first have to be elected on that issue. It will not then be possible for protectionists to come into Congress from the South, by default, simply because they happen to be labeled Democrats. On the other hand, the South's well-known fidelity to conviction, when they know the issue before election, will contribute to Congress the backbone of that healthy opposition to the present dominant party which is the country's chief political need to-day. The South is full of promise, material and political.

Where the Shoe Pinches

A SECOND LIEUTENANT in the army is a good type of the Ultimate Consumer. (Thank Congressman Henry S. Boutell of Illinois for that phrase.) He gets a fixed salary of \$1,700 yearly, roughly the same income that is received by some millions of average Americans. This personal experience of one young lieutenant, who writes from the Philippine Islands, is therefore illuminating:

"When a cadet graduates from the Military Academy he will buy at least five hundred dollars' worth of equipment before entering the army as a second lieutenant. Four hundred dollars of this amount will be spent for clothing that he must have, and this clothing is made from the best English manufactured broadcloths and olive drab goods. I don't know exactly the duty on these goods, but I believe it is about forty or fifty per cent. [The writer of this letter understates the facts; the duty is roughly about ninety-six per cent.] Although protected by this tariff, no American manufac-

turer can produce goods of the quality suitable for officers' uniforms, and we poor devils are forced to pay almost double the price for our clothes. . . . A graduate of '07 class went to London and bought his first outfit of clothing in that city. He saved enough by buying his outfit in London to pay his way to Europe and back again. He got a complete outfit and a trip to Europe for less than I paid for the same goods in New York. He wrote our class, '08, advising us all to go to London to get our uniforms, assuring us we could save money and have the trip, too. The tariff hurt me for two hundred dollars this year, and will keep on hurting me for about the same amount each year until it is changed."

This young officer is taxed something over ten per cent on his income. Hundreds of thousands of salaried men, cashiers, expert mechanics, doctors, and small shopkeepers, who have about the same income, if they analyzed their expenditures, and compiled the tariff-tax in them, as this lieutenant has done, would find that they pay an income tax of something more than ten per cent. Is this more fair, or less, than to make men with an income of \$10,000 a year or more pay a direct income tax of three per cent?

Soliciting Bids

SENATOR F. M. SIMMONS—he is a Democrat, always bear in mind—of North Carolina was arguing for the retention of the present tariff on lumber:

"I am ready, with him and with any other man on either side of this chamber, to extend the same treatment to every product embraced in this bill, I do not care in what section of the country it is located."

That's the way to get a high tariff through Congress—"you vote for my lumber, I'll vote for your steel."

Looking Forward to the Accounting

THIS sentence was uttered by Senator Borah of Idaho in the course of his speech on the income tax:

" . . . No man is politically so short-sighted or politically so blind as the man who thinks that the steamer *Hamburg* carried away the policies and principles, the public interests, the aroused public conscience, and the searching inquisitive public concern which this remarkable man bequeathed to his countrymen."

The *Hamburg*, it may be said for the benefit of short memories, is the ship that carried Roosevelt away from New York.

The Moral Aspect of Protection

THE amount of revenue raised for the Government by the present tariff is about three hundred millions; the amount which that tariff makes the public pay for what they buy, more than they would pay under a tariff for revenue only, is about two billions. The difference is one of those forms of acquisition which can go by no other name than graft. It is money taken from the pockets of some and put in the pockets of others, without compensation. The tariff is a moral question. Some day we shall vote on it with public attention focused on this point of view.

Lost in Pittsburgh

COMES now the Pittsburgh "Post" to proclaim that it still stands guard on the ancient battlement. "For nearly sixty-seven years we have been conscientious and consistently loyal in our support of the Democratic party and policies." Such a history deserves a better fate. We wish either that the "Post" had had a more responsive habitation all these years, or that Pittsburgh had had a more persuasive exponent of Democracy. We have never heard that the spirit of tariff reform had made much headway in Pittsburgh. Can't the "Post" keep John Dalzell at home? For twenty-two consecutive years now he has been the plumed knight of high protection in Congress. In all Pennsylvania there are thirty-two members of the Lower House of Congress; five of them are Democrats—and no one of the five comes from Pittsburgh. We wish, indeed, the "Post" were a more persuasive thing. By the way, which Democracy does the "Post" now profess—that of Governor Johnson and the national platform, or the more practical tenets of those eighteen Democratic Senators who voted against free iron ore and the thirty-eight Democrats in the Lower House who voted for a tariff on lumber?



Southern Newspaper Sentiment

This cartoon appeared in the exceptionally able "Times-Democrat" of New Orleans. It illustrates how far apart are Southern sentiment and the action of many Southern Democrats in Congress. From the same State, where the "Times-Star" is a leading exponent of public opinion, both Senators voted against free iron ore, and all of Louisiana's six Representatives in the Lower House voted against free lumber. The Richmond, Virginia, "Times-Dispatch"; the Fredericksburg, Virginia, "Star"; the Raleigh, North Carolina, "News and Observer"; the Columbia, South Carolina, "State"; the Charleston, South Carolina, "News and Courier," and the Florida "Times-Union"—all have condemned these Southern Senators and Representatives who have voted for protection. The Norfolk, Virginia, "Pilot" says that the Southern "country press, with scarcely an exception, has treated this departure from Democratic policy as unwise and misrepresentative of the sentiments and interests of the constituencies directly concerned."

What the World Is Doing

A Record of Current Events

The Georgia Race-Strike

THE firemen of the Georgia Railroad are on strike to enforce the supremacy of white men over negroes. From Atlanta to Augusta main line and branch lines are tied up. The mails are delayed, and some communities are lacking the "necessaries" of life. As we go to press the strike is in its tenth day, with arbitration probable and an end of the strike in sight.

Five hundred miles of road had been cleared of train service, and a territory, 170 miles long and from 25 to 100 miles wide, thrown back to old post-road days.

The town of Crawfordville wired to the State Railroad Commission: "For God's sake, do something, as we are threatened by famine." The same condition prevailed in Athens, Warrenton, Greensboro, Covington, Lithonia, Stone Mountain, and Decatur.

Three thousand pounds of mail heaped up in the Atlanta post-office.

Flour, fresh meat, ice, and other staples and "necessaries" ran out during the early days of the strike.

Relief was had by the ninth day by the use of automobiles for passenger, mail, express, newspaper, and pack service. Fifty towns installed motor-car communication, by which both food and passengers were exchanged. A few of the machines gave a seventy-mile route. Wild-cat prices prevailed, in some instances twenty-five cents a mile.

Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, is in Atlanta, interviewing all concerned, and it is expected that he will arrange arbitration and a settlement.

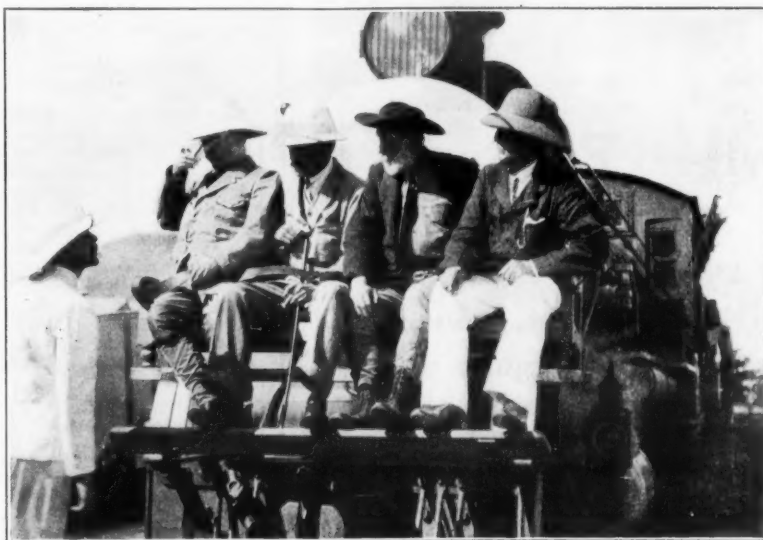
The immediate cause of the strike was the discharge of ten white firemen and the filling of their places with negroes. Another cause was the recent reduction in the wages of white firemen.

But the fundamental question at issue is: Shall negro firemen be allowed on passenger engines? On most of the Southern railroads negroes are not permitted to become engineers. But they have been permitted, when their work was competent, to rise through the various grades of "firing" to the highest position to which a fireman may reach (without becoming an engineer)—that of "firing" on first-class passenger trains.

The Augusta "Chronicle" says editorially:

"Inasmuch as the negro constitutes the bulk of the South's laboring population, to take away from him his right to labor—side by side with white men, when necessary—would place the heaviest possible handicap upon the South itself; for it would not only have a surplus of idle negroes to contend with, but a scarcity of labor in all industrial pursuits."

Thomas K. Scott, general manager of the Georgia Railroad, sent word, on May 23, to Hoke Smith, Governor of Georgia: "The whole responsibility for this condition rests upon you as Chief Magistrate of the State of Georgia for failing to exert your power to the fullest extent in maintaining order."



Mr. Roosevelt Riding on the Cowcatcher

Some members of the Smithsonian Institution's expedition on the locomotive that drew them out of Mombasa into the British East African hunting-grounds

The New York "Sun" says: "It was Smith who elected to play the part of an Altgeld when fate put him in a situation in which he had a choice to make."

Healing the Ancient Wounds

THE President paid equal and ringing tributes to the soldiers of the Blue and of the Gray on the Petersburg battlefields, once the "citadel of the Confederacy." Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson greeted him at Charlotte with the words: "I am indeed delighted to know the harmonizer of all our hearts."

By those two incidents in Mr. Taft's Southern visit of May 19 and 20, it was made clear that a new era was well under way. Sectionalism was far off for those two days of grace.

The "Times-Dispatch" of Richmond, Virginia, said: "The historic Cockade City will welcome to-day a President of the United States who has shown a juster and kindlier understanding of the South than any Republican President since the war." It speaks of his "genuine affection for the South."

Petersburg opened its gates to the largest invasion, in number of human beings, since the incoming of Grant's army in 1865. The occasion was the dedication of the sixty-foot shaft at Fort Mahone, erected by the State of Pennsylvania in memory of the Pennsylvania volunteers.

Next day, at Charlotte, North Carolina, the home of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which it is claimed antedated the 1776 Declaration, the President joined in the "Mecklenburg Celebration." In his address he pleaded for "a complete tolerance of opinion." He said he wished to wipe out the feeling that the central Government was a Government alien to the Southland.

"I am going to appoint Republicans and I am going to appoint Democrats, striving in each case to get a man who will commend himself to the community in which he lives."

Henry H. Rogers

THE master-brain of the greatest and most successful commercial enterprise in the world" ceased to exist on May 19 by the death of Henry H. Rogers. He was executive head of the Standard Oil Company, his official position being vice-president. He is reputed to have held over 16,000 shares in that corporation, and to have left a fortune of \$50,000,000.

His career was as picturesque as any of the historic and literary Poor-Boys-Who-Have-Become-Famous. He was born sixty-eight years ago in the town of Fairhaven, Massachusetts, where he worked as a newsboy, clerk in a grocery store, and baggage-master. This town, which gave him his start, he made his summer home in later years, gave it a church, school, and library, macadamized its streets, and altogether enriched it by over three million dollars' worth of benefactions.

At the age of twenty-one he went

to the Pennsylvania oil fields, where he became associated with John D. Archbold. Later he came to Brooklyn and joined Charles Pratt, of "Pratt's Astral Oil" fame, and for eight years he continued there, among other things developing the machinery by which naphtha is separated from crude oil. In 1874 the Rockefellers formed "Standard Oil," and Rogers and Pratt were brought over into the company in New York City. Mr. Rogers organized the pipe-line system for the transportation of oil.

His most recent exploit was the construction of the Virginia Railway—442 straightaway miles of track from Deepwater, West Virginia, to Norfolk, Virginia. This gives a tidewater outlet for the coal mountain regions.

As a witness in court, Mr. Rogers had made several silent or laconic appearances. He was quoted as saying that there is "but one lawyer in the United States whose cross-examination on the witness stand could afford him anything but amusement and recreation, and that is Samuel Untermyer."

His association with Thomas W. Lawson in the Amalgamated Copper Company transactions increased the public fame of Rogers. All through the rushing paragraphs of Mr. Lawson's book, "Frenzied Finance," the figure of Rogers moves jovially and mightily—like Long John Silver in "Treasure Island." He storms and rages, or bellows in mirth. He was never a national character—though for years a well-known name—till Lawson shot him up into the firmament, like a Pain portrait done in fireworks. Lawson's sketch may be too intense—but it is living. Some such man lived and moved in that vital way. (To say that is not to endorse or criticize Lawson's interpretation of certain transactions between the two men.)

Like so many little jets of flame, the paragraphs spurt up and reveal a lovable, strong figure. Lawson tells of Rogers at a directors' meeting surrounded by financiers.

"You will surely hear his sharp, incisive, steel-clicking. 'Gentlemen, are we ready for the vote. For I regret to say I have another important and unavoidable meeting at —' (twelve or fifteen minutes away)."

Another time Lawson has Rogers say to "King Charley" Schwab, then head of the Steel Trust, who asked him to "wait": "All meetings where I sit as director vote first and talk after I am gone."

He then renders him as "terrible in anger":

"I have seen many forms of human wrath, many men transformed to terrible things by anger, but I have never seen any that were other than jumping-jack imitations of a jungle tiger compared with Henry H. when he 'lets 'er go'—when the instant comes that he realizes some one is balking the accomplishment of his will."

"He jumped backward. The next second I was in the storm-center. The room was small. Suddenly it became full of arms and legs and hands waving and gesticulating, and fists banging and brandished; gnashing teeth and a convulsed face, in which the eyes actually burned and rained fire. And the language—such a torrent of vilification and denunciation I had never heard."

Often there was "kindly good-will in the eyes when they are at rest."

"The moment Mr. Rogers saw the deal was a 'go,' all his hardness melted as the snow upon the mountain-sides under the April sun. Nothing could be softer, kinder, and fairer. The blood had disappeared; the tiger was a great, purring house-cat, intent only on catching naughty rats and mice for the good of the household."

"Mr. Rogers smiled one of his thin, easy smiles."

"The tiger was awake, his cage rattled; it was raw-meat time."

"The keen, penetrating eyes of the great trapper of men."



Henry H. Rogers

Master mind of the Standard Oil, who died on May 19



"The Harmonizer of All Our Hearts"

On the Petersburg battlefield on May 19, the President helped to dedicate a monument, erected by the State of Pennsylvania, to the Pennsylvania Volunteers of the Civil War. The monument is a sixty-foot shaft. One day later, Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson used the above phrase in meeting Mr. Taft

"Onyx"



Hosiery

Extract from speech delivered in Congress,
April 6, 1909, by

Hon. Sereno E. Payne

Chairman Ways and Means Committee

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No. 421

"Instantly came one of those flash decisions for which H. H. Rogers is noted among his business associates, the oft-proved correctness of which goes far toward making him the preeminent American financier of the day. Sunday is Mr. Rogers's pick of days for a lengthy hearing, and, returning from church, he came directly to the 'stowaway' rooms at the Murray Hill Hotel, where we frequently met while the Wall Street world was trying to trace and keep track of our movements."

It is plain that Lawson had the same literary experience with Rogers that Milton had with Satan. He started in to make him devilish and ended by painting him the dashing hero.

Peace by the Golden Horn

THE hull continues on the Continent. In Turkey events have ceased to move with that dizzy rapidity which made April and most of May seem like a set of rather tragic moving pictures exhibited at full speed. The Sultan or the strong men that direct him and speak through his lips is acting and talking with consistent firmness. Aware that the murder of 25,000 Armenians in the Alexandretta Bay region is so hateful to the nations as to make intervention a possibility, Mohamed V, in his speech from the throne on May 20, promises punishment to the guilty and relief to the suffering. The situation in Asia Minor is largely in his hands. As head of the church, his word is law to the wildest tribes.

But in the Western Empire, the construction and administrative ability of the Young Turks will have full scope. The two irreconcilable elements inside the Western Empire are the soldiers and the priests—the one with the modern view of life, and the other with the traditional.

It was the German-trained military that rendered the new régime victorious.

In 1883 the Central Military School in Constantinople, using German methods with German instructors, had 450 pupils; in 1895, 1,700, with 14,000 pupils of all classes. The number of officers going from this military school system into the army was 456 in 1895; 700 in 1903; about 1,000 in 1909. These officers and these soldiers were the core of the Young Turk movement, which took its inspiration from Japan and its training from Germany.

The rising hope of the Young Turks is Mahmoud Chevet Pasha, Inspector-General of the Constitutional forces on land and sea. As Commander-in-Chief, he will have opportunity to show statesmanship of the highest order in handling factional fights, and the racial and religious differences of the conglomerate empire. Thus far his ability has been shown in terms of swift military action. He it was who invested and then entered Constantinople with the Third, and part of the Second, Army Corps.

One of the slight but illuminating incidents of the April 13 revolution in Constantinople is recorded by a writer in the "Contemporary Review":

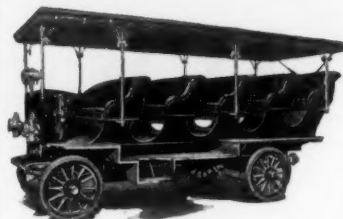
"In one case, where a poor dressmaker was half-frightened out of her wits, she was gently led by a white-haired old Turkish officer through the crowd until she was able to be put into a tram which should take her home."

Presbyterians and Sunday

IN THE very week when Ray Stannard Baker's article on "The Godlessness of New York" was appearing in the June "American Magazine," the Presbyterian General Assembly was meeting at Denver, Colorado. Baker says:

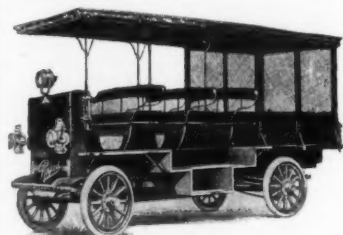
"We find the united clergy of various cities, campaigning with enthusiasm against Sunday baseball, Sunday concerts, vaudeville, and moving picture performances—the amusements of the poor. I am merely illustrating this tendency to preach and organize against things instead of preaching and organizing for things. They (the churches) devote tremendous energy in attempting to suppress vaudeville shows while hundreds of thousands of women and children in New York are being degraded, body and soul, by senseless exploitation—too much work, too small wages, poor homes, no amusement. They have no vision of social justice; they have no message for the common people."

The Special Committee on Sabbath Observance recommended to the Presbyterian General Assembly on May 21 that resolutions be adopted "that the General Assembly reiterate its strong and emphatic disapproval of all secular uses of the day, all games and sports, in civic as also in army and navy; all unnecessary traveling and all excursions;" and "that the General Assembly hereby reiterates its emphatic condemnation of the Sunday newspapers," and "that the General Assembly respectfully requests the faculties of colleges and seminaries, if the way be clear, to omit recitations on Monday mornings, so as to have

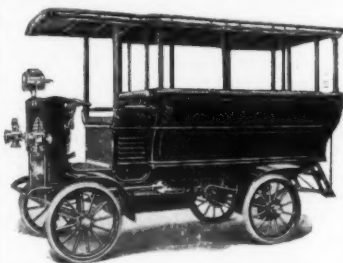


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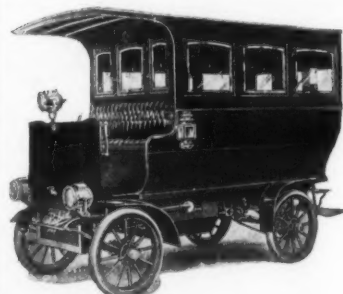
These cars earn \$100 to \$500 per week for their owners and you can earn more money with a Rapid Pullman Sight Seeing Car every day in the year, than you can in any ordinary position, trade or small mercantile business, requiring an equal amount of capital. Some owners of Rapid cars have earned as high as \$700 in one week. Look into this profitable business. Get our book "The Rapid Way of Making Money." It is free to those who are truly interested.



For Interurban Service. Rapid Passenger Traffic Cars are now filling a long felt want in the interurban passenger and freight business. Cars like the above carry nine passengers and about 1400 pounds of freight. This is a very profitable vocation. Requires no experience and is a clean cash-in-hand every-trip business. As feeders to steam and electric railways, Rapid Combination cars are coming into great prominence and favor as factors of no mean importance in solving vexatious traffic problems.



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Attention Tourists

Rapid When you travel this year look for this name plate on the front of the sight seeing car in which you ride. The name RAPID is an assurance that you will see the sights aright; that you will enjoy a comfortable, pleasant trip and that you will be charged only a reasonable fare for high class service. Look up the man with a Rapid Sight Seeing Car. "You don't miss the return train when you ride in a Rapid."

Rapid Motor Vehicle Co.

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No hunger like the hunger that comes from hunting, fishing, picnicking, and out-door-ing.

No taste like the taste of Underwood Deviled Ham to feed that hunger. It's the delicious ham taste of salt, and sugar and hickory smoke, blended with the famous Underwood Deviled Dressing of 42 spices.

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and you'll want it for in-door-ing too—teas, luncheons, light cookery. Makes all manner of new, rare, delicate morsels. Our free Recipe Book tells how.

Underwood Deviled Ham is clean, economical. No preservatives. No adulteration. Only ham and spices ground fine. Price 15c and 25c.

If your grocer doesn't keep it send his name and 15c to WM. UNDERWOOD CO., Dept. 6 I, 52 Fulton Street, Boston, Mass., and you will receive by return mail a 15c can of

UNDERWOOD DEVILED HAM



Branded with the Little Red Devil

IN ANSWERING THIS ADVERTISEMENT PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

the Sabbath free from the felt necessity of some of the students to prepare their lessons on that day."

On the Trail of the Higher Education

THERE is simultaneous agitation in England and in the United States for reform in college administration. The feeling grows that higher education does not completely meet to-day the efficiency tests to which other activities are subjected.

Picturesquely radical words are those of R. T. Crane of Chicago to the members of the Illinois Legislature. He had been solicited for funds by President James of the University of Illinois, and he says:

"Instead of appropriating funds for such institutions, it would be a good deal better for the State to put a torch to them and burn them down; to go out of the 'higher education' business and permit the boys to go back to their homes and assist in supporting their families, instead of causing them a heavy expense."

In New York State on May 21 the Higher Education Association was incorporated with a capital of \$300,000. Its purpose is to work improvements in American colleges. One of the incorporators, Clarence F. Birdseye, has for years made a study of colleges. He believes that they have overlooked the problem of training of the individual student. He would create an administrative department inside the college to study the local conditions and plan organization, in just the way that a business corporation studies and analyzes itself and eliminates waste motion.

Baseball

(Continued from page 12)

of brains, of "athletic sense." With the increase of strategy and "inside play" in every department of the game, pitching has more than kept pace. What made Clark Griffith an able pitcher; and why, to-day, a bench manager with gray in his hair, is he able to go into the box and pitch out victory in a pinch? He had no speed; his ball would scarcely have broken a window-pane at the plate. He had little curve; his best ball in that regard bore a mild resemblance to Mathewson's "fade-away." But he did have control—and brains. He knew where the batter could not hit; he took advantage of every change in his pose to land a ball out of effective reach; he cut the corners; he toyed with his opponent's psychology.

The pitcher (and latterly the catcher who directs his play) knows as by a notebook the peculiarities of every batter in his league—who can not hit a high or low ball, who will flinch and lose pose at the first direct approach of a fast outshoot, who will reach out foolishly for a slow ball. When a new player enters the league, pitchers and catchers experiment with him until they find his weakness, and pass the information along to their fellows. That explains why certain players, lost afterward to fame, but with the leaders during their first month in the league.

Nailing the "Waste" Ball

THE player who is good at them all, like Lajoie or Wagner—he is the despair of pitchers. "I've tried to pass Wagner and Donlin to first again and again," complains a star of the National League, "and they've reached clear over the plate and gobbled 'em up!" The "waste" ball is a maneuver which has come with "inside" baseball. The catcher, believing from the coacher's signals that a runner is going to steal, will signal for a straight, fast ball far to the right, out of reach of the batter but convenient for a quick throw in case of a steal. Wagner, Donlin, Lajoie, and Cobb have a fashion of converting "waste" balls into hits!

As a matter of fact, the repertoire of most really first-class pitchers is more limited than the public believes. The catcher of one pennant-winning team went through last season with just four signals to his pitchers besides his signals for height—"curve," which meant usually an outdrop; "straight ball," which meant one of those cannon-ball throws that sometimes shoot inward a shade; "slow ball," and "waste ball." With one of his pitchers, "curve" meant a drop. The plain horizontal outshoot, by the way, is no more in fashion—for reasons which Diagram E will explain better than words.

The selection given above is the effective repertoire of three pitchers in four. The "jump" of Old Cy Young, the "fade-away" of Mathewson, and the spitball of Walsh, Chesbro, and others are only fancy additions.

Control is the thing. To know where the batter can not hit is one matter, to

Don't Throw Dull Blades Away—Strop 'Em!

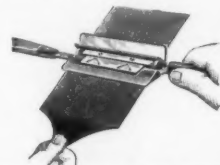
Not One Man in Fifty

Strops his Razor properly. Not one in a thousand knows how to Hone a Razor. The almost invariable result is a "rounded edge" instead of the keen, sharp edge so necessary to a clean and satisfactory shave.



Stropping Wafer Blade with the FLEMING

Shaving troubles are not caused by a poor Razor, but by the poor condition of the Razor. A Razor



Stropping old-style Razor with the FLEMING

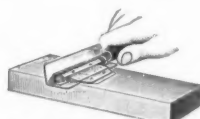
will not shave well if not properly Stropped or Honed. A keen edge for a clean shave in a minute if you use the

Fleming Razor Stropper and Honer \$2

Strops and Hones All Razors and Blades, Old-Style and Safety.

The Fleming Stropper and Honer

firmly grips the blade of the Razor and lays it flat on the strop or hone. By an automatic reversing action, both sides of the edge are Stropped or Honed uniformly, without removing the Stropper from the strop or hone. You cannot press too hard, you cannot strop at the wrong angle, you cannot "round" the edge of your blade. The Fleming automatically Strops and Hones Razors and blades of any style, thickness or width, and does it in a minute, almost without effort. The most expert barber could not do it better. It is perfection itself! It requires no skill or experience!

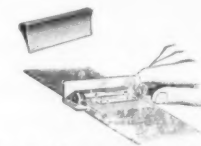


Honing Safety Razor Blade with the FLEMING

Purchase a Fleming Razor Stropper and Honer and stop the everlasting expense of new blades! The Fleming will last forever, and it will make your present blades last almost as long, and give you a clean, easy, satisfactory shave every time.

Ask your dealer for the Fleming. If he cannot supply you, we will send it, prepaid, on receipt of \$2—cash, money-order or bank draft.

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Stropping hollow-ground Safety Blade with the FLEMING

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Make Your Razor a Shaver—Not a Scraper!

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Fielders' Mitts and Gloves

Used exclusively by the World's Champions, also by American League Champions. This fact alone is proof of the superiority of Reach Base Ball Goods.

Reach Fielders' Mitts and Gloves hold the ball fast—that's because of the extra deep hollow. Every Mitt and Glove fully guaranteed.

The Reach Guarantee
The Reach Trade Mark guarantees perfect goods. Should defects appear, we will replace any article, absolutely without cost (except Base Balls and Bats retailing under \$1.00).

The Reach official 1909 Base Ball Guide now ready, 10c. at dealers or by mail.



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Ft. Smith has forty thousand population—nine railways—and is the natural and logical center for the manufacturing and wholesale market for the Southwest.

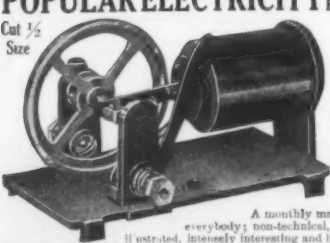
Ft. Smith has no city debt, has splendid homes, fine schools and churches, beautiful parks and public buildings, and every street in the city is being paved. It presents magnificent opportunities for both labor and capital. Jobbing trade now \$40,000,000 annually.

We want factories of every kind and character, especially in metal, wood and textiles, and will make every reasonable concession to parties desiring to locate here.

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Popular Electricity Pub. Co., 1202 Hammond Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

put the ball there another. On his good days, the pitcher has that perfect coordination of hand and body and eye and brain which enables him to do this; and, if calculations go right, it is a shut-out game. On other days, when he goes into the box feeling just as strong and able, his control mysteriously fails. Courage and nerve enter mysteriously into this personal equation. A succession of hits deprives some pitchers of all control; they are good only until the hitting begins. The heart in him, his fellows say, is the open secret of Mordecai Brown. No accident, no miscalculation, no momentary loss of skill, can disturb his incomparable control of himself and the ball.

Year by year the strain on this position has grown greater. The old-timers probably talk foolishness when they say that the modern pitchers are mollicoddles; that Radbourne and John Clarkson, were they recreated as in their prime, could carry again the lone burden of a pennant-winning season. The "shoot" needs infinitely more power of the arm than the old wide curve, besides a livelier snap of the wrist. The slow ball, under modern conditions, is exactly as exhausting as the fast ball. And the necessity of delivering everything with the same motion puts the strain all on one set of muscles. Every pitch takes all the force there is in a man. The strongest pitcher leaves his game with a sore and battered arm. "I can hardly lift my fork at dinner on the days when I play the whole nine innings," says one of the most stalwart pitchers in the major leagues. Two games a week about comprise the possibilities in any pitcher. If he does much more, he shortens his life in the game.

The Choice

(Continued from page 21)

they won't be running for you! And your men may have work; but they won't be working for you!"

"Yes, Edith." The husband turned away. "That is it. You have put it precisely."

He moved away a little, to give her some time, at least; and as he waited for her to gather herself, he recollected himself also and laid off his coat. When he came back to her a moment later, he knew that she appreciated a little better; for she had been crying; but she controlled herself rebelliously before him.

"But Mr. Stokes and Mr. Campbell both have sons, Edward! Mr. Campbell, I have heard, has five grown!" she met him then. "So—think, Edward!—you are not only selling out yourself to your sentiment, but Harold and Robert, too! Suppose you have the right to give up all your own past and present to spare your feelings; can you give up your sons' future, too?"

"For a sentiment? To spare my feelings?" the husband rebuked.

"Oh, I didn't mean that! But—" "I have been thinking of my sons, too, Edith."

"I know! Of course I know you have." She touched him quickly in amends. "Harold told me you could scarcely speak with him on the way home."

"He was talking, to cheer me, I suppose, of how he and Robert wanted to be with me now—and how soon I would let them come to help me. No; I could scarcely speak with him. But before he met me, Edith, one of my men—the one I brought in here, who just went—one of my men was talking to me of—some other things." The husband turned away a little. "I was able to speak a little with Harold, my dear; but that man—that man, my dear, when I made him tell me—those things—I could not speak with him at all."

"He—knew, Edward?"

The man flushed scarlet. "That I could keep him and all his five hundred fellows in work if I wanted to? No! He thought only that I had held on for all as long as I could and now was being forced to turn my men out. So instead of striking me down, or letting me go on alone to be struck down at some street corner, as he ought if he knew, he told me some things about my men—to make it easier for me to turn them off, since he thought I had to."

"He felt badly for himself first, of course; but then he told me I need not worry much about my men, if I had to turn them off—that is, about most of them. For he himself, he told me, and a good many of the others have saved up and have a fair amount of money—many of them at least a thousand dollars, and some of them more. So, he said, they and their families can live safely on those savings for the year—quite safely."

"I knew, of course"—he raised his head—"that many—most of my men, perhaps, might not starve or freeze if I had to turn them out of work for a year. But, though they might not have to ask alms, it never



The Architect

The Contractor

The Dealer

The Owner

—whose "seto" power is wisely considered by discriminating owners, from his technical acquaintance with every form of roof construction for over 20 years, is professionally justified at all times in specifying The Carey Roof Standard.

—knows that his obligation to the Architect and Owner can be fulfilled without question where Carey Standardized Construction is specified. Also that the cost is uniform, delivery prompt, and that any workman can lay it.

—must stand high in his locality to be a distributor of Carey's. Our 45 Branch Stations in every section co-operate most cordially with our Dealers. Our Factory Guarantee stands back of every Carey Roof wherever laid.

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FOR over a quarter of a century Carey's has been a uniform, standard, finished roofing always made the same in materials, quality, thickness and weight. Carey's is a combination of high-grade, wear-resisting materials formed by our special process into a compact, flexible, indivisible sheet that improves with age and gives the highest degree of protection and service in any climate. It is the one perfect finished roofing ready to apply. Any workman can apply Carey's. No roof can be a perfect roof that must be manufactured on top of the building by the workmen who lay it. The reason that so many "Built up" roofs are failures is that the manufacturer of the materials cannot regulate or oversee their construction. With Carey's Flexible Cement Roofing there are no "specifications" to follow—No materials to "mix." The directions on every roll are simple and unmistakable.



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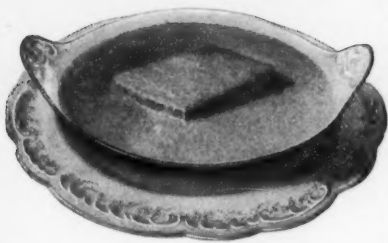


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Try It On

WELSH RAREBIT

It is made digestible and much more palatable with

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

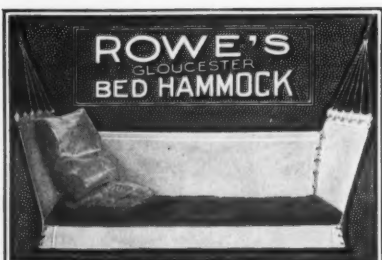
Soups, Fish, Steaks, Roast Meats, Chops, Game, Gravies, Chafing Dish Cooking, Welsh Rarebit and Salad Dressings are greatly improved by its use.



For four generations it has stood unrivaled as a seasoning.

Beware of Imitations.

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ROWE'S GLOUCESTER BED HAMMOCK

For Porches, Verandas, Lawns, Tents and Indoor Use

Combines Hammock, Couch and Swing Settee

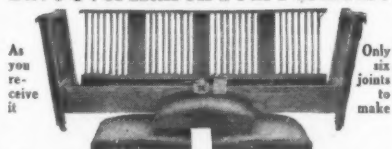
A third of a century's experience shows that Rowe's Hammocks can be depended on to give 10 years of continuous out-of-door service. From the model and of same weight canvas (white or khaki) as made by us for years for U. S. Navy. Strong wood frame, thick mattress. Holds six persons. Ideal for outdoor sleeping. Complete, with lines and hooks ready for hanging, delivery charges prepaid in the U. S., carefully packed.

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about this most comfortable and durable piece of outdoor furniture, and prices of different styles and sizes.

E. L. Rowe & Son, Inc., Sail Makers and Ship Chandlers
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Save Over Half on Your Furniture



Shipped Knock Down in Sections

Can be assembled by any woman. Easy to put together; no tool work necessary, no skill required, cushions completely finished.

Send for catalog No. 8 today, which shows over 40 designs.

BROOKS MFG. CO., 106 Ship St., Saginaw, Mich. Estab. 1901

Originators of the "Knock-Down" System of Home Furnishing

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

came to me quite so close before—the rest."

"The rest?" the wife asked curiously. "Yes; the rest which goes from them when their savings go—as we are thinking of letting them go this winter—though they may not become paupers. That man—Allen—has been with me almost fifteen years. I knew he had saved. I asked him why. He started his saving when I started my business for myself—when his first boy was born. He has four. He had hoped to send them at least through high school. I asked him of some of the other men. They—most of them—were the same way. . . .

"You and I, Edith," he went on after a minute. "I—we thought first, when this thing came to us, of my—giving up my place. Allen and my men must think first, too, of losing theirs—their places in my shops. But the hardest, the bitterest, thing which we face is not alone that I can no longer maintain what I have fought for and won; the far bitterer thing, when we think—is it not?—is that to-night, having gained it and held it for them, I can not give it on to my sons, and that they, who carry on my life, can not carry it on from where I leave it; but they must go back to the beginning, and after all my life struggle for them, I must see them begin again where I began.

"So to-night, Edith, we need not think of the many, many of my men whom I would put out to-morrow to beg or to starve—we need think only of the most fortunate, of those who may have saved and who—have sons, too. For to-morrow, if I turn them out of work for this year, the terrible, the bitter thing is not the loss to themselves alone; but it is that they must eat and burn, to keep bare life for their families, the savings they have struggled and scrimped and spared to give their children a better chance than they had—to send them, perhaps, through the high schools or the technical training shops. For not I, the master, alone, but the man—even the mechanic—must live in hope that his son may start at least as high as he leaves off. But if those men must go without work this year, their children can not! They must go back to the very beginning, and, after all their fathers' struggles for them, start again at the bottom where their fathers had to start and—mostly—have remained.

"You have asked me, have I thought of my sons, Edith? Yes; but now I have had to think of theirs, too! One way to-night may mean a sure future for ours and a safe start for them where I stop; but the other—it means the slow, slipping start at the black bottom from which their fathers have fought to raise them, for the scores of sons instead—the hundreds—I don't know how many."

The woman lifted her eyes at last. "You are thinking of their sons, Edward," she said slowly. "But would they—would they ever think of yours? You will sell out and sacrifice yours for the sons of your mechanics! But who of them—even the man who told you all this to-night—would risk a thing of his for yours?"

"Hush!" The husband started quickly. "What is that?"

"It is Harold, your son," the woman said as she listened. And:

"Father," the boy said, as he came quickly between the portières to the two standing before each other beside the table in the center of the room, "there is trouble. I know. So why can I not come with you this year instead of next—why can not Robert and I come to you now, father?"

"My boy!" The father held him before him. "My boy!" he faltered. But the mother moved quickly.

"Because your father has to close his shops this year, Harold," she answered. "Father can't take you now, for the shops must close. But next year he holds your places for you both."

"Father?" the boy turned to him in appeal.

But the father had turned away. "Go and fasten the outside door, Harold," he put the son off. "I must have forgotten to close it. It is shutting in the wind."

III

"HARRIS!" the president demanded.

He had told himself, the night before, that he had not to decide till he could have the answers from his last appeals to the banks that morning. But even before he left his home he had realized that no hope could meet him at his office. The morning papers could chronicle only the further spread of the panic. Those who crowded about him in the car seemed to wear only a more hopeless look than the day before. The streets seemed more filled than before with the shuffling groups of the idle; and the lines before the offices of the trust companies and banks were clearly longer and more weary and anxious than before.

As he had left the car and passed

"Prosknit"

Summer Underwear

For Men For Boys

"In the good old summer-time." For fit—wear—comfort. To be sure of these, insist on

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MEN'S Shirts and 50c
Drawers, each

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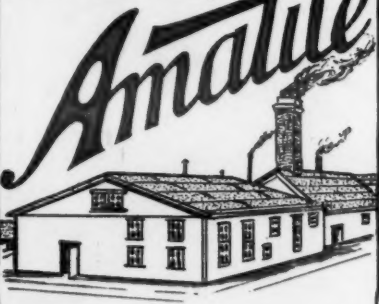
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through the waiting ranks before the branch bank near his shops, the line there seemed to him especially swollen in comparison with any other day in that week; and he recognized, as he hurried by, some score or more of his own men, who looked aside as they saw him.

He had met the demoralization even within the shops. Men whom he had never known to desert their machines in work hours before stood about idly in whispering, muttering groups; and as he passed between them he had felt them peering at him, some strangely distrustful and hostile, but others clearly confident, still, and hopeful.

"Harris!" he demanded from his secretary, then, as at last he reached his refuge and closed the door. "What has happened to the men? What do they know—what have they heard?"

"They have heard from somewhere early this morning, sir"—the secretary rose respectfully—"that the shops must close down, sir." He hesitated, doubtfully.

"Yes, I admitted the probability of that to one of them—Allen—who stopped me on the street last night. But I have just come up through the shops, Harris. That is not all."

"No, sir. I have been denying it, of course, sir, all morning. But some of the men think—they say they have it sure and straight, sir—that you received yesterday an offer from the Stokes-Campbells to buy you out and run the shops full force all winter; and that if you do not accept that to-day you must shut down. So, sir—so they—"

"I see!" The president started quickly. "But—so they what, Harris?" he demanded.

"So they are waiting, I think, sir," the secretary answered, "to see what you are going to do. But, sir, I don't understand; did you say—"

The president jerked away quickly, shutting the other off, and took up the correspondence waiting him upon the desk. He scarcely glanced at it before he hurled it down again, impatiently.

"The banks, Harris—what have they done?"

"Regretted again, sir, that they are unable to extend further aid under the present conditions."

"Even the Merchant and Traders'?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then the material men—Beals and the rest?"

"They have had to repeat their refusal to ship without a better guarantee of payment."

"There is nothing else here, then, Harris?"

"Nothing, sir."

The president jerked himself about again and stood, studying a moment, at the window. His hand, as upon the evening before, closed upon the papers in his pocket. But now, as his secretary watched him closely, he did not crumple them; but he turned and took them out and tossed them before Harris upon the table.

"You need not deny the Stokes-Campbells offer for me any more, Harris," he continued. "There it is. I received it yesterday. Read it."

"You mean, sir?" the secretary stammered. "You mean—"

"Read it, Harris," the president commanded again coldly, "and then—"

He shoved back, roughly and almost angrily an hour later, the push of his men waiting him outside his door; he strode defiantly between them and, reaching the outer door, he sucked in deeply the keen, free air of the street. As he still met his men outside that morning, he put three hurried, breathless blocks between him and the shops—in which direction he scarcely noted—before he dared even slacken his pace to think. Upon crossing another street, then, he half slipped upon the ice in the gutter; and the shock, as he caught himself up, steadied him and he slowed a little.

Well; he had decided it now, at last, and done it. He found himself reflecting as strangely without satisfaction as without bitterness just yet that Harris was reading at that moment his decision to his men, and would post it up afterward to let the more doubting reassure themselves with a personal reading.

"On and after Monday, the 16th, these shops shall be owned and operated by the Stokes-Campbells Companies as one of their plants. Full time for the entire force is assured for the year," etc., etc.

He laughed a little, as he recollected now, that he had included in that preliminary announcement, that he himself would remain as manager for the Campbells. It amused him, now, that he had let Harris convince him half an hour before that the men could care for that. They were assured now of their jobs and they themselves were safe. That was what was vital to them, and what set them whispering and peering at him when he came in, and, pushing and exclaiming, to hinder him when he rushed out.

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As surely as a streak of "yellow" marks an all-smiling loser, a streak of black insincerity marks a man who can sacrifice his life achievement for anything and at once glory in it. Ford found no glory. At that moment his whole performance came to him chiefly as the act of a coward, he told himself, and a cheap sentimentalist.

As a cheap sentimentalist, he assured himself, he had listened to his man the night before; and as a coward he had been shaken and swung by his wife and son later. As a sentimentalist he had returned that morning; and as a coward again he had been driven finally to his decision before his men—his men who knew all that morning.

He merely had not had the nerve—the plain courage to face them and tell them practically that those shops must shut because he couldn't make the profit from them that year; and that they, the men, must go without work because he could not set them to work for him.

Yes; he was a coward and a cheap sentimentalist, he told himself again. He drew back, with a greater loathing for himself than for them, as he passed the poor and idle in the streets and glanced at them with a cheated hate. He had to admit bitterly in his revulsion from these poor who had bullied and betrayed him to his ruin, that his wife was right. Now that he had done it, what would any of these people—his own workmen—think to do for him? They were selfish—all selfish. He had imagined what he would do in their place—not what they would do.

He recollected, with a pitying smile at himself as he passed a certain street, how he had turned down it twice in the cold the night before to hear of his men and their hopes. Well, who of those men cared for him? He rasped his heel as he thought again of what he had done. And he must face his wife and sons now in a moment, and tell that to them! He found it even a proof of cowardice in his decision that he had not driven at once or taken a car to tell them; but he had let himself walk and take an indirect way.

Again he caught himself back, angry and self-accusing under his breath, he forced forward again. He had not only sacrificed himself, as his wife said, for his cheap sentiment; but—yes, he had sold his sons too—and his men, they—He hurled himself up the steps of his house to have it done with his wife and sons at once. But when Harold opened the door for him and his other son stood looking at him so strangely behind, he knew that they knew already. For they could not speak to him nor he to them. He turned upon them dizzily; but heard the voice of Harris, his secretary, down the hall. That was how they knew. And his wife too, for she came to him and had been crying.

"Edith!" he started to her. "Edith!" he called bitterly.

"Edward! Oh, Edward!" she caught close to him. "Oh, Edward, Harris has just come on the car, and—he told us what you did. But he says that a quarter of an hour after you left, and he had made the announcement to the men, the Merchant and Traders' telephoned him that they had reconsidered and will give you the money you need—in time!"

"Edith!" he held her. "Edith!" "But before he came, Edward, before Harris came, Allen—the man who came with you last night—he came with some more of your men."

"Allen!" the employer faced his men the moment later. "Allen!"

"I was still here in the hall, sir, last night," the foreman flushed redder as he had to reply, "after you thought I was gone. And before I could tell you, I heard—how it was with us, sir."

"With us?" the employer repeated, "with us, Allen?"

"I heard you say, sir," the man explained, reddening deeper, "that the trouble for us—yes, sir—was you couldn't get the banks to give you the money; so you would have to give up. But I told the boys this morning that we could save you if we would only get the banks to give us for you—what we had there. So we brought it—but I'm glad, sir, you don't need it now."

"But you brought your money for me and—I told you, Allen—I told you all," the president stammered, "that you were safe—your work would go on—without me—owning things."

The foreman raised his head a little more boldly. "You said to Mrs. Ford last night, sir, that you found what it meant for us to lose—though we wouldn't starve. And maybe we—we found too, sir, for the first time how you felt; and perhaps we felt—we men, sir—the same way."

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By WALDO P. WARREN

A NEGLECTED ART FIELD

IT IS not unlikely that artists will some day discover a new world of subjects for pictures in the field of business. Although the activities of industrial pursuits occupy such a large part of human life, and art is supposed to be an expression of the human spirit in its typical phases, the fact remains that very few pictures really deal with business. There are perhaps a few book illustrations showing a business man seated at his desk with a scowl on his face and some half-seared individual trembling beside him. Occasionally you see a picture of a man at work, or a row of factory chimneys, or a business street, or something of the kind. But, aside from a limited number of such pictures, it is fair to say that business life does not figure in art at all. Almost every such picture is made as an accessory to something else, either as an illustration or an advertisement, and the true art motive is secondary, if present at all.

With all his millions the railroad president can not buy a really suitable picture to adorn the walls of his private office. He may have a painting, but it would be as appropriate in the office of a shoe manufacturer as of a railroad man. He may have an enlarged photograph of some bit of scenery through which the railroad goes, or even a lithograph of the car shops. But art—something that suggests the poetry of railroading, such as the engineer plunging forward into the night, the lonely switch-thrasher in his tower at the end of a long watch, the crowd waiting for the train in the country town, the greetings of friends when the train comes in, the men at work in the freight yards—few such pictures are available either in originals or reproductions.

The same is true with other industries. There are few pictures that make you feel the spirit of the human being at work in the world. You see pictures showing a great telephone switchboard, but no pictures expressing the life and feelings of one human operator. You see pictures of commercial travelers, illustrating some story, or adorning some advertisement, but no pictures conveying to you the feelings of the human being at some critical and typical point of his strenuous work. Check down a list of occupations, from agents to zinc etchers, and you may realize how paltry is the art which undertakes to express the common emotions of human beings under the thousands of trying situations which go to make up the world's work.

There seems a real opportunity for service in such pictures as would put business men in touch with the actual and typical feelings of their workers, or would in any way emphasize the human element in business. Business life is sadly in need of more poetry, and there is a vast amount of unexpressed poetry in it, awaiting the eye of sympathy and the brush of an artist.

STEEL TREATMENT

WHEN the average person undertakes to judge the relative value of automobiles, without such information as the manufacturer alone can supply, he little realizes how much of a task he has attempted. If he is accustomed to think of a bar of steel as being merely a bar of steel, and that is the way many people think of it, he has much to learn. Even if he attempts to go by the names of the various kinds of steel, such as Bessemer steels, nickel steels, chrome-nickel steel, vanadium steel, and the like, he is totally in the dark as to the quality and treatment represented by a given bar. Experiments have shown that a half-inch square bar of nickel steel, six inches in length, supported at both ends, would resist a load of nine hundred pounds, but take a permanent set. The same steel, after proper treatment, sustained a load of twenty-seven hundred pounds before taking the slightest set. A vanadium-steel bar, under the same conditions, resisted nine hundred pounds before treatment and four thousand pounds after treatment, and even then did not take the slightest set. Of course no one could tell

from merely looking at the bar which would stand the strain and which wouldn't. The manufacturer's statement that it was thus and so would be the only means of knowing about it.

The problem of steel treatment has been one of the most important in automobile manufacture. At one time the success of the whole industry was threatened by the inability to make certain parts stand the strain to which they were apt to be subjected.

PREVENTING ACCIDENTS

THE idea of preventing street-car accidents by educating the public through a series of newspaper advertisements is the latest thing in street-car management. A Boston operating company has recently issued such a series in various parts of the country where its lines are located. Each advertisement takes up some typical accident, and explains "How It Might Happen." By picture, diagram, and text the public is warned against those common errors of judgment to which almost all street-car accidents are attributable. One picture shows two cars passing each other, with a woman alighting from one and going directly behind the car to cross the tracks, only to be struck by the other car. This is clearly a case where nothing but public education could prevent accident, and numerous other diagrams prove that the company is getting at the root of the trouble by showing the people how to do their part. Although it costs the company thousands of dollars to put out these advertisements, it is considered cheaper than the cost of accidents and damage claims, as well as an obligation to the public.

PRINTING A PAPER

THE mechanical work connected with printing a periodical, whether daily, weekly, or monthly, differs from that of ordinary manufacture in one important particular—it must be done according to a schedule. If a flour-mill receives more orders for flour than it can produce, the order either waits until its turn comes or is given to another mill. An accumulation of orders waiting to be filled is the normal condition of any prosperous manufacturing business. But with a periodical it is different. The full number of copies must be printed and distributed regularly on time, no matter how much trouble or expense it takes to do it. The presses can not start until every line of type and every cut is in perfect shape. One thing waits on another, and no man, no matter how hard he works, can do his full part until the previous workers have done theirs. The pressman may have everything in readiness, but he can do nothing until he gets the plates. The stereotypers or electrotypers can not turn a hand until they get the type forms, and the type forms can not be passed on to them until every line is correct and every doubtful point verified. The strain of making everything fit into the schedule is very great, in some cases more trying than almost any other form of occupation. The relief which comes when the last thing in each department is successively O.K.'d is very welcome, and is marred only by the recurring imminence of another issue of the publication, demanding the same kind of strain, with ever-varying features of delay. Every well-printed publication is a significant achievement of ingenuity and skill, and hard work.

TOUCH-BUTTONS

The Metropolitan tower began its career as a pencil mark on the back of an envelope.

Whatever ceases to grow must some day cease to live.

More business battles have been won with a pointed anecdote than with a blunt argument.

The chief asset of humanity is the conviction that the game is worth while. To lose that would mean universal bankruptcy.

"TWIN GRIP"
PAPER FASTENER

It's just that double grip and the turn-down lips at the tip that make this fastener ideal for your office. Neither top, bottom nor middle paper can become loose—the twin prongs hold them all.

The De Long Hook and Eye Co.
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Send for free samples in four sizes.

2000% PROFIT

Here's an opportunity, in a clean legitimate business, to clear 2000% on an investment of 7 cents, day after day. The

EMPIRE CANDY FLOSS MACHINE

will do it for you. For five years it has made this big money for others at street fairs, race-tracks, summer resorts or anywhere a crowd collects. A pound of sugar makes 30 five-cent packages of candy floss, which sells like hot-cakes in a blizzard. If interested ask for catalog 10.

Empire Candy Floss Machine Company
Fisher Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Allen's Foot-Ease

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It relieves painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain relief for ingrowing nails, perspiring, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. We have over 30,000 testimonials. TRY IT TO-DAY. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25 cents. Do not accept any substitute. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps.

"In a pinch, use Allen's Foot-Ease." FREE Trial Package Sent by mail, use Allen's Foot-Ease. ALLEN S. OLMSTED, LeRoy, N.Y.

"Get There"
at a price to suit you direct for a

BLACK 375⁰⁰ 450⁰⁰

MOTOR BUGGY

Built for country roads, hills and mud. Engine—14 H. P., 2-cylinders, air cooled, chain drive rear wheels, double brake. Speed 2 to 25 m. per hr.—20 miles on 1 gal. of gas-oil. Highest quality finish, workmanship and materials. Absolutely safe and reliable. Write for Book No. A-66.

BLACK MFG. CO., 124 E. Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

A GREAT NEW INDUSTRY

Manufacture concrete building blocks and make money. Demand is practically unlimited. Big profits on small investment. Machines \$16.25 up. Artistic face designs, face down. Free catalog.

Hercules Mfg. Co., Dept. 215, Centerville, Iowa

HOT BATH IN TWO MINUTES FOR TWO CENTS

Moses, by the aid of a rod, struck a rock and got cold water. You, by the aid of a

HUMPHREY HEATER
strike a match and instantly get hot water. Easily connected, simple, durable. Write for Booklet and 30 days' Trial Offer.

HUMPHREY CO., Dept. 456, Kalamazoo, Mich.

25% to 75% Saved On Any Typewriter

Rebuilt by Us. Let's Prove It To You

THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
345 Broadway, New York
Branches in All Large Cities.

The Strelinger 4 CYCLE 6 CYLINDER MARINE ENGINE

First quality from fly-wheel to propeller. Built for heavy duty. Famous for fuel economy, power and reliability. The engine that always makes good. 4 to 100 H.P. Write for Free Catalog, lists all sizes, \$35 to \$2500.

Strelinger Marine Engine Co.
40 Congress Street, East, Detroit

PATENTS

Our Hand Book on Patents, Trade-Marks, etc., sent free. Patents procured through Munn & Co. receive free notice in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
MUNN & CO., 363 Broadway, N. Y.
BRANCH OFFICE: 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

IN ANSWERING THESE ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION COLLIER'S

The kind with the natural
flavor of the tomato—
“Keeps” after it is opened.

Blue Label Ketchup

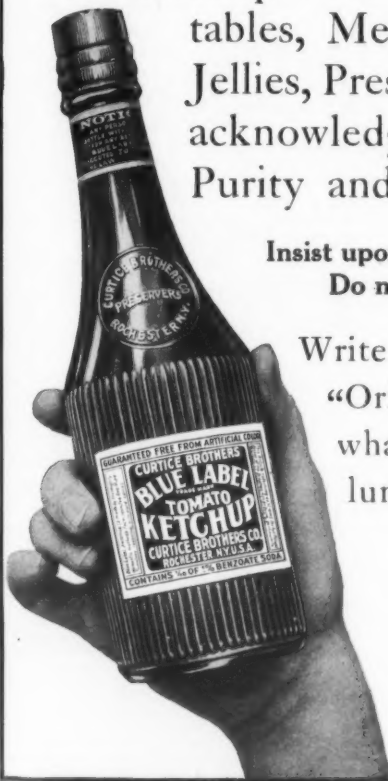
Pure and Unadulterated,
containing only those ingredients

**Recognized and Endorsed by the
U. S. Government**

Made only from red-ripe tomatoes
—fresh from the field—(skins, cores
and seeds removed) cooked ever so
lightly, delicately spiced, and pre-
pared in cleanly kitchens by experi-
enced chefs.

**Formula and label unchanged:—
the Food Law now conforms to
our high standard of excellence.**

Our aim has always been Quality
and our many products—including
our Ketchup—Canned Fruits, Vege-
tables, Meats, Soups, Jams,
Jellies, Preserves, etc., are the
acknowledged standards of
Purity and all that is Best.



**Insist upon goods bearing our name.
Do not accept substitutes.**

Write to-day for our booklet
“Original Menus,” telling
what to have for breakfast,
luncheon or dinner.

*Our kitchens, in fact all
portions of our factory,
are always open and vis-
itors are made welcome.*

**CURTICE BROTHERS CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**



Gillette Pocket Edition

The Little Friend to all Mankind

**BUY a Gillette
Safety Razor**
—New Pocket Edi-
tion and put it on
your dressing table.

Some morning you'll get
up and shave with it—then
the GILLETTE will be as
much of a hobby with you
as it is with thousands of
men the world over.

Have you never thought
of owning a GILLETTE?

Have you never wished
for one—say on a Sunday
morning—or in a hundred
emergencies when you knew
you were not shaved, but
ought to be.

There certainly can be no
question in your mind of

what the GILLETTE will do.
You can't doubt that you
shall be able to shave your-
self with the GILLETTE. It
is not something you have
to learn—you just do it!

It's about the handsomest
and cleverest little device
you ever saw, pocket-case
is made in gold, silver, or
gun metal. Plain polished
or richly engraved. Handle
and blade box each triple
silver-plated or 14-K. gold-
plated—and the blades are
fine. Prices \$5 to \$7.50,
on sale everywhere.

You should know GIL-
LETTE Shaving Brush—a
new brush of GILLETTE
quality—bristles gripped in
hard rubber; and GILLETTE
Shaving Stick—a shaving
soap worthy of the GIL-
LETTE Safety Razor.

New York, Times Bldg.
Chicago, Stock Exchange Bldg.
London Office
17 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.

GILLETTE SALES CO.
515 Kimball Building, Boston

Canadian Office
63 St. Alexander St.
Montreal

Factories: Boston, Montreal, London, Berlin, Paris



**Gillette Safety
Razor**
NO STROPPING. NO HONING



WANTED--A RIDER AGENT

IN EACH TOWN
and district to ride
and exhibit a 1909
Model "Ranger"

bicycles furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full
particulars and special offer at once.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship
to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, *prepay freight*,
and allow **TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and
put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep
the bicycle you may ship it back to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent.

FACTORY PRICES We furnish the highest grade bicycles it is possible to make at one small profit above
actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and
have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at
any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers
to rider agents.

YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED when you receive our beautiful catalogue and study our superb models at the
amazingly low prices we can make for 1909. We sell the highest grade bi-
cycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$1.00 profit above factory cost. **BICYCLE**
DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our price. Orders filled the day received.

SECOND HAND BICYCLES. We do not regularly handle second hand bicycles, but usually have a num-
ber on hand taken in trade by our Chicago retail stores. These we clear out promptly at prices ranging from
\$3 to \$8 or \$10. Descriptive bargain lists mailed free.

TIRES, COASTER-BRAKES, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and equipment
of all kinds at *half the usual retail prices*. **DO NOT WAIT**, but write today and we
will send you free by return mail our large catalogue, beautifully illustrated and containing a great fund of interesting matter
and useful information; also a wonderful proposition on the first sample bicycle going to your town. It only costs a postal to get
everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY

DEPT. M-54

CHICAGO, ILL.

Simpler To Control Than An Automobile



Mullins 1909 Motor Boats

Designed by the world's greatest naval architects—Whitlsey & Whitaker,
of New York, N. Y.

These remarkable new models are perfect in construction and detail. The
One Man Control makes them simpler than an automobile. Mullins Under-
water Exhaust makes them noiseless and eliminates odors, dirt and grease.
The Improved Reversible Engine, the celebrated "Ferro," is the simplest,
most dependable marine engine built.

Mullins Boats are built of steel like government torpedo boats. They cannot
leak, sink, water log or warp—never require caulking, bailing or drying out—
always dry, clean, comfortable and absolutely safe.

We are the largest builders in the world of Launches, Motor Boats, Row-
Boats, Hunting and Fishing Boats. Write today for complete Catalog, and
learn all about these wonderful boats and their low cost.

W. H. Mullins Company, 119 Franklin Street, Salem, O.

HOW YOU CAN EARN \$300 OR MORE A MONTH



One box ball alley costing \$150, took in
\$618 the first fifty-one days at Sullivan,
Indiana. Two other alleys costing \$265,
took in \$1,572.95 in five months. Four large
alleys costing \$450, took in \$1,845.20 in fifty-
nine days, more than \$900 a month. Why not start
in this business in your own town? Both men and
women go wild with enthusiasm; bring their friends,
form clubs and play for hours. Players set pins with lever—
no pin boy to employ. Alleys can be set up or taken down quickly. Write
for illustrated booklet explaining **EASY PAYMENT PLAN**. Send for it today

AMERICAN BOX BALL CO., 304 Van Buren Street, Indianapolis, Indiana



There are no game laws for
those who hunt with a

KODAK

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

*Catalogue free at the dealers
or by mail.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., *The Kodak City*